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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Nations Make Radio a Power

Hitler Speaks to All Germany

Doumergue Will Call France

Japan-U. S. Voice Good Will

Russia Executes Careless Men

Sailors Must Not Fly Laundry

RADIO, having proved itself effective in notable experiments, is now adopted as an official and powerful instrument of state. Chancellor Hitler, with receiving sets in most homes, in schools and on street corners, speaks to nearly the whole population of Germany on his new unemployment drive. Premier Doumergue of France prepares to use radio on the same unprecedented scale to combat civil strife. Herr Hitler sets 100,000 men to work on 22 new auto roads and announces 150,000,000 marks will be spent initiating reclamation, irrigation and home-building projects. "Not a dole, but work for the worker," is his slogan. His people catch their nation's professed purpose from his eloquent lips—"Germany desires only peace and freedom to help build a better world."

¶ All France will hear Premier Gaston Doumergue, nearly as persuasive on the air as Chancellor Hitler and President Roosevelt, on March 24. The unexampled hookup of French cities, towns and farmhouses will permit the Premier to plead for popular support against the alarming amassing of weapons by embittered factions. Both Rightist and Socialist groups are said to be arming to carry on the conflict begun in the Paris riots. M. Doumergue will try to make his voice the most powerful France ever heard—He wants the radio to speak in terms of unopposable peace.

¶ Japan and the United States exchange assurances of good will and fair intention. In the capitals of the two nations correspondence between Secretary of State Hull and Foreign Minister Hirota is given out. The letters on both sides breathe the same friendly feeling—They declare there is no question between the two countries "fundamentally incapable of amicable solution."

¶ Washington sees exciting moves with regard to great industrial issues. With the rail managers accepting the pay truce asked by the President, and the automobile makers and workers agreeing to a parley, interest swings to the attack on the steel industry code. The non-political Federal Trade Commission reports control of the steel industry is now 40 per cent in the hands of U. S. Steel, 13 per cent with Bethlehem Steel through directors who comprise the code authority. Senator Borah leads a new drive against the NRA—It makes monopolies, he declares.

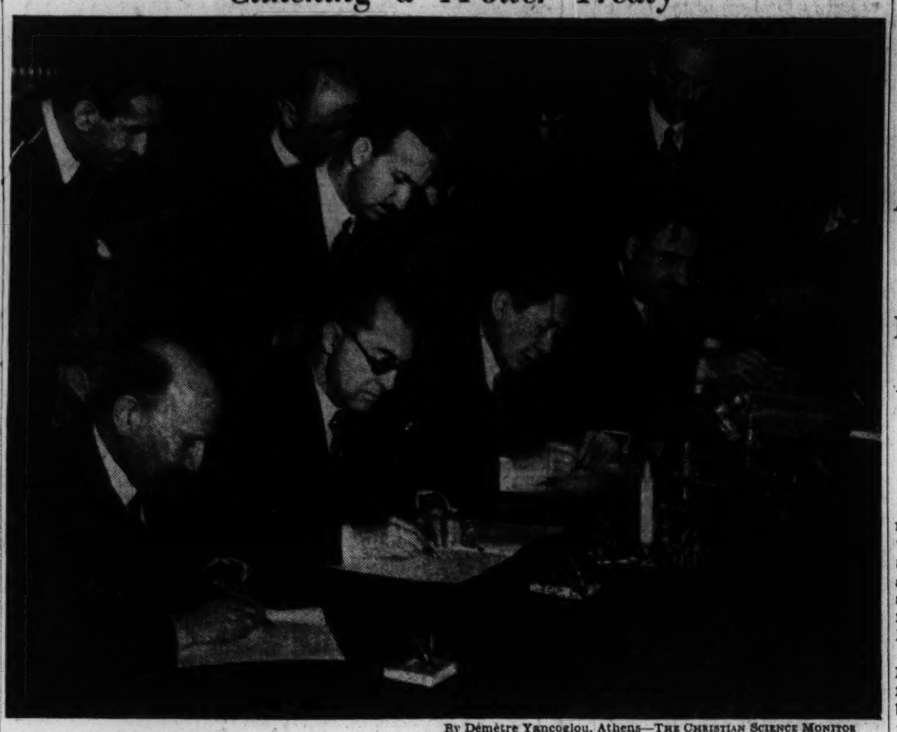
¶ Great Britain feels pushed by events to make momentous decision between collective security as advocated by France and building up its sea, land and air arms. France is understood to be unwilling to give up a single gun or airplane or allowing Germany extra weapons except on a basis of organized security by the European powers. British advocates of the collective security policy and the heavily armed isolation policy make ready for a great verbal battle. But all this treats world disarmament as a dead letter—And wise diplomats contend world sentiment isn't going to accept such settlement of its hopes.

¶ Daytona Beach, Fla., shows extraordinary versatility in finding things to tax. A 2 per cent sales tax goes on all merchandise, a service tax on doctors, lawyers and newspaper advertising. Bank accounts, safe deposit boxes, electric meters, telephones and street signs must all contribute. So must stores that exempt curb spaces from parking. Bright business firms will find ways of passing on theirs to the consumer. There is also a tax on intangibles—But wholly tangible procedure will specify them and collect what's due.

¶ Moscow courts make carelessness on the part of two locomotive engineers a capital offense. The case grows out of an accident on a suburban line on March 4. One train had stopped because of defective brakes and the other train crashed into it, telescoping two cars with loss of life. The occurrence was the climax of several like it. The court, finding the two engine drivers guilty of carelessness, metes the extreme penalty. The case speaks to trainmen all over the world—"To your care is intrusted priceless human treasure."

¶ U. S. Coast Guard issues an emphatic warning that sailormen must be more careful as to how they launder their clothes. Recently a patrol boat beating through heavy weather off Ocean City, Md., reported sighting a ship flying distress signals. The Ocean City Coast Guard crew rowed seven long miles through fog and snow in a heavy sea to come alongside the "Annie M." and discover drying shirts and trousers flapping from the rigging. Sailors who must be tidy are urged to stick strictly to the old adage—"Hang your clothes on a hickory limb."

Clinching a 4-Power Treaty



By Démètre Yancoglou, Athens—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Signatories of Balkan Pact

Left to Right, Seated: Gen. D. Maximos, Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Pasha, Nicholas Titulescu and Bosko Jevtitch, Respectively Foreign Ministers of Greece, Turkey, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria Seeks To Keep Clear Of Ring of Accords

Despite Setback in Balkan Pact, However, It Wants Friendship of Serbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, March 21—The Bulgarian Government is determined to avoid becoming entangled in the international pacts and counterpacts, the ever-increasing strands of which are being spread over Europe.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nicholas Moushanoff, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday assured the parliamentary commission on foreign relations that Bulgaria would continue for the present its policy of friendship toward all states and alliances with none.

In discussing the recently concluded pact among Bulgaria's four neighbors, Mr. Moushanoff stated that in spite of the fact that Bulgaria could not justifiably participate in this treaty it would continue its efforts toward establishing friendly relations with all Balkan countries.

The question of bilateral pacts between Bulgaria and its neighbors was brought up in the discussions, and the Prime Minister once more asserted the readiness of the Bulgarian Government to sign nonaggression bilateral pacts with any or all other powers. However, it is the emphatic opinion of all responsible people in Bulgaria that such pacts cannot be based on the London definition of an aggressor on the grounds that this would mean acceptance by Bulgaria that the existence of the revolutionary bands amounts to an act of war.

On the other hand Bulgaria's neighbors are disinclined to conclude a bilateral nonaggression pact unless the word aggression is strictly defined as in the London agreement.

Meanwhile, however, despite Bulgaria's deep disappointment at the conclusion of the Balkan pact, which it regards as directed exclusively against itself, the movement toward Serbo-Bulgarian friendship which was developing with remarkable rapidity has not stopped. Most Bulgarians realize that, despite the rebuffs Bulgaria needs the good will of its neighbors so that both government and unofficial organizations are going ahead with endeavors to promote better relations with Yugoslavia.

Borah Makes Strong Attack On U. S. Steel Domination 'Under Color' of NRA Code

Senator Uses Federal Trade Commission's Report of Nullification of Its Efforts to Back Demand for Return to Anti-Trust Laws

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A shake-up in the entire NRA code structure and a restoration of the antitrust laws was demanded today by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho in connection with the Federal Trade Commission's report on the steel industry.

The commission's investigation was made in response to a resolution by Senator Borah and disclosed that prices were being boosted under cover of the Steel Code and that the United States Steel Corporation dominates price-setting machinery of the industry.

"The power, the domination, the control of the steel industry is lodged under this code for practical purposes in the larger steel companies," said Mr. Borah. "They are acting under color of the law."

Asserting that small business is being quashed by a monopoly Senator Borah cried, "It's cruel, it's inhuman, it's economic futilism."

Mr. Borah delivered his speech with all the vigor at his command and proposed a general rewriting of the NRA code in the interest of consumers, and small business.

The revival of the antitrust laws he declared would in no case conflict with fair operation of the NRA.

There are four major reasons for drastic revision at this time he declared. Monopolistic practices are "undermining, embarrassing and sapping the entire NRA," he said. Secondly, restlessness throughout the entire labor world is stimulated by trusts and monopolies which are taking from workmen all advantages of wage increases. Thirdly, the small business of the country must be protected from elimination which is now taking place "under color of law," he charged. Finally the change is of supreme importance to the consumer, since practically everything the family or home uses is subjected to monopolistic prices or control.

Findings

Federal Trade Commission's past efforts to break up the monopolistic control of the steel industry had been nullified by the steel code and that control has once more gravitated into the hands of the dominant interests.

Since the report appeared to bear out exactly what Senator Borah, and several of his progressive colleagues, had been charging, it will be used as their text in a new campaign for preservation of the antitrust laws and denunciation of the NRA for the restoration of the "trusts" to their old position of prominence.

In the meantime, President Roosevelt expressed considerable interest in the report explaining that he was concerned over two aspects of the steel situation. First, the threat of price-fixing by the filing of prices, and second, the inability of the Gov-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Strike Truce Won by Plea Of Roosevelt

Automobile Workers at Posts, Awaiting Result of Conferences

Rail Talks Resumed

Action on Alleged Violation of Steel Code Delegated to Justice Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—Direct presidential intervention had today succeeded in temporarily staving off a national strike crisis after all other efforts to resolve acute labor difficulties on three fronts—automotive, rail and steel—had failed.

Last moment action by President Roosevelt was responsible for the fact that more than 100,000 automobile industry workers were at their jobs today instead of on strike, and that negotiations over railroad wages were resumed, as preparations were made at the White House for conferences with the automobile manufacturers today and labor tomorrow.

Action on the steel front was delegated to the Department of Justice which yesterday instituted the first prosecution under the labor section of the Recovery Act in injunctions proceedings against the Weirton Steel Company asking that it be restrained from interfering with the rights of its employees to organize for collective bargaining.

Licensing Power Involved

Behind the prompt acquiescence of automobile manufacturers to the mediation offers of the White House lay the as yet unused power of the Administration to invoke the licensing features of the National Recovery Act in the event it desired to resort to drastic means of bringing the industry under strict federal control.

Persistent rumors that it might be invoked are believed to have been influential in bringing the manufacturers back to Washington today after a week-end of unproductive negotiations with General Johnson in New York, although there has as yet been no official indication that the Administration is planning to go so far to keep the industrial peace.

The President will see officials of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, representing the manufacturers with the exception of Mr.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

U. S. and Japan Act for Peace In the Orient by Direct Talks Started by Hull and Hirota

Hands Across the Sea

Left, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood. Right: Wide World

Cordell Hull
American Secretary of State.

Koki Hirota
Japanese Foreign Minister.

Hull and Hirota Begin Frank Talks on Points at Issue

Tends to Iron Out Situation in Soviet

Acts to Halt Naval Race and Allay Fears Over Russia and the Philippines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—A diplomatically sensational new chapter in Japanese-American relations opened today with publication of messages between Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister of Japan, and Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, inaugurating direct conversations between the two powers on all Far Eastern questions.

A friendly word on mutual trade was exchanged; Japan emphatically pledged—and Mr. Hull emphatically noted—that it has no intention whatever "to provoke and make trouble with any other power"—an evident reference to Soviet Russia. And the notes, through Mr. Hull's concluding pledge to receive suggestions from Japan, to favor any practicable steps toward continuing peace and general benefit, open the way toward full and hopeful discussion of all outstanding issues between the countries.

The talks, now amicably foreshadowed, are direct preparation for next year's naval conference and an attempt to ease the tension between Washington and Tokyo which has fluctuated ever since Sept. 19, 1931, when the Manchurian crisis burst. They represent, in the hope of the two peoples, the alternative to big naval building programs, leading to the upset of established naval ratios and the race in armaments which has in the past led to tragedy.

Has Sweeping Potentialities

Looking far into the future, diplomatic observers anticipate that the talks might lead to the following agreements from both sides:

By Japan:

Acceptance, for a period beyond 1936, of something like the present 10-10-7 naval ratios. This involves dropping the threatened expansion of the Japanese navy beyond treaty limits.

Parallel extension of the nine-power pact, or some equivalent guarantee of the open-door in Asia, with particular reference to China's remaining territorial integrity.

Guarantees of the neutrality and independence of the Philippines.

By the United States:

Replacement of the Japanese Exclusion Act by the almost equally air-tight, but less irksome, quota system.

Withdrawal of American naval and military bases from the Philippines at a relatively early date.

Recognition of the Manchoukuo Government.

Would Be Excellent Start

These are the sets of concessions which the two governments have to exchange. There are many other minor points, but if each could gain the three points listed above, presumably a sweeping diplomatic triumph for each could be recorded.

Moreover, even preceding agreement on these specific points, a definite treaty of nonaggression between Tokyo and Washington might reassure and insure public opinion in both countries.

However, the American Government is still insistent on one point, and that is justice for China. That is the chief detail to be culled from the diplomatic phrases of Mr. Hull's messages. He expresses his earnest hope "that it may be possible for all of the countries which have interests in the Far East to approach every question existing or which may arise between or among them in such spirit and manner that these questions may be regulated or resolved with injury to none and with definite and lasting advantage to all."

Inclusive Feature Stands Out

The important point here, and indeed in the whole exchange, is Mr. Hull's insistence upon all the nations interested in the Far East. The Japanese message was restricted, except for the protestation of peaceful intent, to Japan and the United States alone. It was a bilateral affair. But Secretary Hull makes the discussion multilateral and his words may even imply that Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China might be called in—as well as other signatories to the Nine Power Pact—before a final American-Japanese agreement is reached.

The Japanese message was handed to Mr. Hull by Mr. Hiroshi Saito, Ambassador here, on Feb. 21, just one week before the coronation of the Emperor Kang Teh in Manchoukuo. It was soon after Mr. Saito's arrival here, and marked the beginning of a new policy of active cordiality. Mr. Saito, who is an alert and ingenious diplomatist, is credited with initiating the move.

The note followed Mr. Hirota's message to the Diet on the state of Japan's foreign relations, which itself held out a friendly hand to the United States. Timed shortly before the coronation of the new Emperor on the Manchu dragon throne, it doubtless represented a remote hope

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Politicians Out! And FERA Head Here Means It!

Washington Behind Move to Free Relief From Local Pressure, Says Carney

There were no politicians calling at 42 Federal Street this morning. When Mr. John F. Fitzgerald bounced explosively out of the office of Mr. Joseph P. Carney, state administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, into the laps of expectant newspaper men, there was a challenge issued to local politics that was followed by no wild rush of acceptance.

The summary discharge of Mr. John T. Scully and Mr. Frederick Wayland from posts in the new set-up of FERA, and the equally summary ejection of Mr. Fitzgerald when he attempted political pressure were, according to Mr. Carney, tangible evidences that all attempts at the exertion of political patronage and pull will meet the same vigorous defense. And this defense is obviously bordering very near an aggressive offense.

There was, however, at the same office an insistent ringing of telephone bells as congratulatory messages poured in commending Mr. Carney on his courageous and unrelenting stand.

The five or six jobs in the main set-up of Massachusetts FERA will be filled, Mr. Carney states emphatically, by men who have some knowledge of relief work and political affiliations will cut absolutely no ice.

The job left vacant by Mr. Scully has been offered to Mr. Roy M. Cushman, executive secretary to the Boston Council of Social Relief Agencies. Mr. Carney waits only Mr. Cushman's assent, which he hopes will be forthcoming today. Mr. Cushman, he declares, is the type of man he wants to place on the job, one who knows the needs of the city and who will carry out his work without any consideration of affiliations or patronage.

Mr. Fitzgerald's oratorical utterances framed in a quotation from John Boyle O'Reilly in which he colorfully referred to Mr. Cushman as cold, statistical and cautious, evoked only a smile from Mr. Carney.

"What Fitzgerald really means," he declared, "is that Cushman will not dole out relief indiscriminately in response to political dictation. And that's just the kind of a man we need."

Emphatically, Mr. Carney reiterated the statement which he has been making since he took office, that politics are out, and that he, with the backing of Washington, is ready to go to the mat with local politicians on each and every occasion of a challenge.

There is already in circulation much gossip to the effect that Mr. Carney's battle with Messrs. Scully, Fitzgerald, et al., is but another repercussion of the old Smith-Roosevelt rift in Massachusetts Democracy. This Mr. Carney emphatically denies. It is not a question of a battle of political lineups, but an open and bitter fight between local politicians and the needs of the people as a whole.

Reich Quickens Drive Against Unemployment

Hitler Opens Campaign in Ceremonial Speech on Munich Road

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 21—Germany's second mass attack upon unemployment was officially opened by Chancellor Adolf Hitler in a speech at a spot about nine miles from Munich on the new Reich's automobile road under construction from Munich to the Austrian frontier near Salzburg.

The symbolism which accompanies so much National Socialist activity was present also on this occasion. For today was obviously chosen because it marks the opening of spring and the first anniversary ceremonial at Potsdam which inaugurated the Third Reich.

More than 1,000,000,000 marks has been allocated to the new scheme for overcoming unemployment in 1934, the Chancellor declared, and he added that everything would be done to help private initiative to give it new impetus, since it is realized that the Government alone could not effect necessary improvements.

Confidence must be based on all economic reconstruction, he said. Nothing must be done to destroy this, but everything to increase it. There would be no tampering with currency, the Chancellor promised, and no wild financial experiments. "Inflation is for us unthinkable."

The Chancellor closed with an appeal to the rest of mankind to realize that "Germany desires nothing other than peace and freedom in which to help to build a better world."

Throughout Germany all offices, workshops, schools, etc., ceased operations to listen to Herr Hitler's speech which was broadcast over all German senders. Simultaneously in all parts of Germany speeches by other leading National Socialists also officially inaugurated various new employment schemes.

Germany's new offensive against unemployment, which might bear the motto, "Not dole, but work for the worker," consists mainly of building 22 automobile roads, land reclamation, river regulation, irrigation, new bridges, and in certain areas building of their own homes for families, as well as electrification of small sections of the Reich's railways, as, for example, from Magdeburg to Halle.

Outstanding among the individual pieces of work which are already completed and today opened is the great lock at Niederfinow-on-Oder. This work was started eight years ago and is claimed to be the largest lock of its kind in Europe.

Only Needy Get FERA Help, Head of Relief System Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—With thousands of CWA workers wondering just what is to happen to them when the emergency program comes to an end, April 1, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration is hurrying to get in shape the three-fold plan, which is to entirely supplant Civil Works on that day.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins denies that the new program is just the CWA under another name. He points to two salient differences. First, the workers will no longer be federal employees, eligible for federal compensation and paid by federal disbursing agents. Second, the new corps will be made up only of persons in need, whereas CWA were not investigated on this point.

The names of the three new relief divisions have been agreed upon as (1) work division; (2) rural rehabilitation; and (3) stranded populations.

Policies for the first division, applying only in communities of 5000 or more population, were made public today by Mr. Hopkins. All beneficial local and state CWA projects in operation on March 31 may be transferred to the Work Division of the Emergency Relief Administration. Workers will go to bed on March 31 on the CWA pay roll and when they wake up the next morning they will be under the new Works Division, with no interruption to their salaries. There will be between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 workers in this classification. They are the residue of the CWA in the cities after those have been dropped who have other means of support. This demobilization has been going on for about a month and the CWA now stands at only a little over 2,000,000, compared with the original 4,000,000.

Hours and Pay Same

Any additional persons employed will be selected on a basis of need by the Emergency Relief Administration, with needy women receiving equal consideration with needy men. Hours and pay rates will be the same as they have been under the CWA.

In the meantime, plans are going ahead to take care of about 250,000 families by the rural rehabilitation scheme. This plan will be of most value to the South, with its large number of tenant farmers. It will follow along the general lines of the subsistence homestead movement, except in this case people will be handled individually and not as groups.

Effort will be made to set these needy rural families upon a self-sustaining basis. In some cases the county may have taken their land for taxes. Arrangements will have to be made to get it back. Architects are working on plans for more convenient farm homes. Some farmers will need a mule, a cow, chickens.

Rural Relief Distinct

Their rehabilitated farms will give them food and a modest cash income will be furnished from work on school buildings, on market roads, on house repairs or in some decentralized industry. Rural people will not be allowed to go to the cities to get work relief nor will they be allowed to raise enough farm products to compete with commercial agriculture. The CWA has practically disappeared in rural areas already and will be completely disbanded there by April 1.

The third part of the program making provisions for moving stranded populations to rural areas dovetails with plans already made by the Subsistence Homestead Division and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. It has been estimated that 1,000,000 families may be taken care of in this transfer of whole groups of people from worn out agricultural lumber and mining lands to fertile soil where they can become self-supporting.

The financial end of this three-fold undertaking is one of the most difficult problems now facing FERA officials. It is probable that some sort of credit system will be worked out to finance the purchase of materials. The Relief Administration will have about $600,000,000 on hand on April 1, which Mr. Hopkins estimates will last into next winter and get the new program well on its way. Some of this will probably go out in the form of grants and the rest in loans, to be repaid to the Treasury when the plan begins to show results. Those who get direct grants will be expected to work in return.

Streamlined Street Car Makes Bow To Delight of Chicago Straphangers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21 — A brand new streamlined street car, lighter and smoother, quieter and faster, quicker to start and easier to stop, according to enthusiastic street car officials, has suddenly put all the other street cars in Chicago in the out-of-date class. But they are still going to be used until they wear out, nevertheless, because the sleek and shiny new car is just for experimental purposes, it is said.

Weighing eight tons less than the ordinary street car, the new model makes much less noise in motion, and through use of a new system of brakes, is able to stop much more quickly, while it also has a quicker pick-up. Complete redesign of the working parts, bringing in the use of rubber in the wheel supports, is said to be responsible for the decreased noise and vibration.

Not only the mechanical features but the design of the interior as well is decidedly new. The longitudinal seats are deeply upholstered in leather, the lighting is indirect, and a specially designed heating and ventilating system keeps the car well filled with fresh air, it is said. The doors open by a mere touch of a button, and close automatically and the steps are somewhat nearer the ground than those of the usual street car, while the exits are wider.

This new deal for the street car rider will be used experimentally on various runs all over the city, so that everyone will have a chance to see it, at least if not to ride in it.

Rescue Party Finds Byrd's Fliers Asleep

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica (Via Mackay Radio), March 21 (AP)—A rescue airplane bearing Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd yesterday reached Pilot William C. Bowlin and Wireless Operator Clay Bailey, grounded since Saturday when their airplane was forced down about 15 miles from camp.

Admiral Byrd located the stranded men from an autogiro in which he flew to the rescue with Pilot William McCormick, landing in a 35-mile wind which was pushing up clouds of drift snow.

They found the two men asleep in their fur bags in their pup tent, close to their airplane. They did not wake up until the Admiral pushed open the tent flap.

"Subsistence Homesteads"

THE shorter week is giving workers the opportunity of moving away from the densely populated centers into semi-rural subdivisions—with lots of garden room, community attractions, etc.

Congress has provided a revolving fund of $25,000,000 to assist the back-to-the-land movement; and a well-known architect has come to the front with some designs for attractive homesteads costing between $2500 and $3000. Look for his illustrated article on the

Home Building and Gardening Page

—— Tuesday, March 27 ——

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 21, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
News of Sports—Page 14

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
The Home Forum 7
Heaven
[With Spanish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ..... 10 and 11
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Things Present

The Weekly Magazine Section gives a fine boost to the Monitor Camera Club by printing a two-page spread of interesting pictures. The accompanying article by the Monitor's Staff Photographer should prove helpful to the amateur. The section is privileged to have as its leading article "Can Europe Unite?" by Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia. Another article of exceptional interest is "Man and Woman: The Road to Equality," by the chairman of Equal Rights International.

The Casual Day still adorns the Editorial page on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Readers are reminded that any bright ideas are welcomed. One reader didn't do such a bad job today with "Poetically Speaking."

How Florence Nightingale happened to become a nurse is explained on the Home Forum Page.

The "How to Look Your Best" series is continued today with a discussion of the use of color. Women's Activities Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page and another collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

Legislative Mills Grind On As Washington Scans Horizon Of Detroit and Far-Off Japan

Secretary of Labor Backs Unemployment Insurance as Permanent Measure—Relief Administrator Joins in Advocacy of Wagner-Lewis Bills

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—Administration action today spread from Detroit to Tokyo, as the strike armistice was pushed through by President Roosevelt and the exchange of messages between the United States and Japan was published.

Meanwhile, the legislative mills ground on, with constructive attention centered on the unemployment insurance bill, which is regarded as a longer range reform than most of the "emergency" measures already passed under the New Deal congressional impetus.

Excitement, however, was focused on the White House itself as employers' representatives of the automotive industry came there to hear straight talk from President Roosevelt on the imperative national necessity of averting strikes. The same talk will be presented with equal force to unions' representatives tomorrow.

* * *

Unemployment insurance Passage of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill, not as an emergency recovery measure but as social legislation, to which the American workingman is now entitled was urged today before a House committee by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator.

Describing the unemployment problem as "deeply imbedded" in modern industrial society, Senator Wagner declared that unless we deal boldly and completely with this subject we face an endless series of catastrophes. Claims that unemployment benefits would be more popular than jobs, he termed a "libel on the American worker." Experience, he said, has shown that the vast majority of American workers "will not enter the bread line until their families are upon the border line of starvation. They want and merit an opportunity to preserve their self-respect and morale," he declared. Voluntary systems of protection, after two decades of propaganda, he said, covered only 200,000 out of 40,000,000 workers in 1932.

Both Senator Wagner and Miss Perkins held that unemployment reserves would check impending depressions by holding up the level of consumer purchasing power.

Twenty million persons in the United States are getting benefits of some kind from local, state or national governments at the present time, Mr. Hopkins estimated, and he said he thought the time had come to treat these cases according to their causes, such as unemployment, old-age, etc. His three arguments in favor of the Wagner-Lewis bill were:

(1) It would eliminate workers' fear of being forced to accept charity.

(2) It would pile up funds in prosperous times and move them into business when most needed.

(3) It provides "modest" benefits to which workers are entitled as a matter of "simple social justice."

The Wagner-Lewis bill imposes a federal tax on the pay rolls of all employers utilizing 10 or more employees, excepting agricultural laborers, domestics, teachers and a few other groups. It provides for a rebate to all employees equal to the amount that they contribute to unemployment funds under state law, thus encouraging states to enact their own unemployment insurance laws.

OWNERS OF DOGS

which are three months old or over in the City of Boston who fail to license them at once are subject to prosecution. A dog license is issued at the station house in the Police Division in which the animal is kept.

License expires April 1. Application should be made immediately.

FEES FOR DOG LICENSES

Male	$2
Female	5
Spayed	2
Breeders' (Not in excess of 5 dogs)	25
(In excess of 5 dogs)	50

Fee in all cases to accompany application.

EUGENE C. HULTMAN,
Police Commissioner

'Andy,' Condescendingly, Asks Amos If Belmont Has Any More Republicans

Politicians are holding their sides. Mr. Amos L. Taylor, former chairman of the Republican State Committee, seasoned veteran of politics, and a man who should know his political calendar, did not get his slate of pre-primary candidates in on time.

The result is that no Republican candidate will appear on the printed ballot for Belmont, where such political luminaries as Mr. Jay Benton and Maj. Judson Hannigan reside. Of course special dispensation may be made.

As the deadline for filing nomination papers approached in the Secretary of State's office yesterday, bewilderment prevailed. Had these Republican stalwarts of Belmont gone Democratic or had they delegated the task of filing to some political fledgling who did not know the ropes?

The grizzly fact appears to be that an oldtimer missed his cue. Mr. Taylor, asked to comment, merely declared that the slate did not get in, which was just exactly what they said in the secretary's office.

This, with the withdrawal of Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee as candidate from Ward 3, looks as though the pre-primary election might be another rendering of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

A total of 901 Republican candidates and 1414 Democratic candidates will seek election as delegates to the pre-primary state conventions of their respective parties next June in Worcester. This was announced last night at the State House, with termination of the time limit—5 p. m. yesterday—for the filing of papers.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Bill Proposes Prison For Dummy Directors

"Straw men" who act as directors of banks, although they do not own a nickel's worth of stock in the institutions, would be subject to 10 years in state prison, under a bill proposed by Mr. John J. Murphy, former assistant attorney of Suffolk County, to the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking yesterday. Under the bill a bank director would be required to deposit a given amount of his own stock with the State Commissioner of Banks.

U. S. and Japan Act for Peace By Direct Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

of Tokyo that the United States might reverse the Stimson policy and recognize the new monarch.

Kept Manchoukuo Out of It

More tangibly, it was felt that an American reply shortly before Kang Teh's ascent would give the new Manchurian régime a start toward friendly relationships with the United States, and wipe out much of the stigma still remaining from the Stimson policy and the League of Nations' successive condemnation.

But Mr. Hull and President Roosevelt waited until two days after the coronation to reply and then publication was delayed until the present. They thus carefully divorced the interchange of messages from the question of the new Manchurian Government.

However, even if Tokyo was disappointed in bringing the present rapprochement into contact with the Manchoukuo situation, there has been opened nevertheless a broad new channel. Through the able diplomacy of Mr. Saito, in contact with Secretary Hull and the President himself, there is felt to exist tangible chances for a broad Japanese-American agreement facilitating the next naval conference and guaranteeing peace in Asia.

Mr. Saito planned to return to Tokyo to discuss the new policy, and general relations, with his government. His departure may be delayed.

Text of the Notes

The full text of Mr. Hirota's note follows:

It is a significant fact that ever since Japan and the United States opened their doors to each other exactly 80 years ago, the two countries have always maintained a relationship of friendliness and cordiality.

It is a matter for gratification to both our countries that they produce very few commodities which represent conflicting interests in their foreign trade, that each supplies what the other wants, that they are good customers of each other's products, and that they are strengthening their relation of interdependence year after year.

I firmly believe that viewed in the light of the broad aspect of the situation and studied from all possible angles, no question exists between our two countries that is fundamentally incapable of amicable solution. I do not doubt that all issues pending between the two nations will be settled in a satisfactory manner, when examined with a good understanding on the part of each of the other's position, discussed with an open mind and in all frankness, and approached with a spirit of cooperation and conciliation.

Desires Only Peace

I can state with all emphasis at my command that the Japanese nation makes it its basic principle to collaborate in peace and harmony with all nations and has no intention whatever to provoke and make trouble with any other power.

It is the sincere desire of Japan that a most peaceful and friendly relation will be firmly established between her and her great neighbor across the Pacific, the United States. And to this end I have been exerting my best efforts since I took the post of Foreign Minister.

I am happy, therefore, to avail myself of the occasion of the arrival in your country of Mr. Saito, the new Ambassador, to lay before you, through him, Mr. Secretary, my thoughts as to the necessity of promoting our traditional friendship as above.

I hope and believe that the desire of the Japanese Government in this respect will be reciprocated by a full support and countenance on the part of your Government.

Secretary Hull Replies

Secretary Hull's reply, delivered through Mr. Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador here, follows:

Mr. Saito, the new Ambassador of Japan to the United States, has delivered to me the personal and informal message which you have been so good as to send me.

The cordial sentiments which you express in this message I highly appreciate and reciprocate.

I have not failed to note, with gratification, Your Excellency's effort to foster friendly relations with other powers. In all such effort I am sure that you realize that you may rely upon me for the fullest possible measure of cooperation.

You express the opinion that viewed in the light of the broad aspects of the situation and studied from all possible angles no question exists between our two countries that is fundamentally incapable of amicable solution. I fully concur with you in that opinion.

Further I believe that there are in fact no questions between our two countries which if they be viewed in proper perspective in both countries can with any warrant be regarded as not readily susceptible to adjustment by pacific processes. It is the fixed intention of the American Government to rely, in prosecution of its national policies, upon such processes.

Expects Trade to Grow

If unhappily there should arise in the future any controversy between our two countries, the American Government will be prepared, as I believe it always has been in the past, to examine the position of Japan in a spirit of amity and of desire for peaceful and just settlement, with the confident expectation that the Japanese Government will be prepared to examine the position of the United States in the same spirit.

You refer to the gratifying fact that in the field of trade the interests of our two countries are not in conflict and commercial ties are being constantly strengthened.

I perceive every reason to anticipate that the United States and Japan will continue to develop their reciprocal trade with benefit to both countries and, where there may be competition, with constant reciprocal good will.

You state emphatically that Japan has no intention whatever to provoke and make trouble with any other power. I receive this statement with special gratification and I am glad to take this opportunity to state categorically that the United States on its part has no desire to create any issues and no intention to initiate any conflict in its relations with other countries.

Would Include China

In the light of these facts I feel that I should also avail myself of this opportunity to express my earnest hope that it may be possible for all of the countries which have interests in the Far East to approach every question existing or which may arise between or among them in such spirit and manner that these questions may be regulated or resolved with injury to none and with definite and lasting advantage to all.

I shall, of course, be glad to receive through the Ambassador of Japan to the United States or the Ambassador of the United States to Japan any suggestions calculated to maintain and to increase that friendliness and cordiality which have constantly marked, since the conclusion of our first treaty, the relations between our two countries.

You may count upon my earnest desire to favor any measure or steps which may be practicable toward this end and toward fostering at the same time relations of peace, good will and general benefit among all members of the family of nations.

Borah Makes Strong Attack On U. S. Steel Domination

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment to determine the actual cost of production.

The President stressed the fact that the steel companies have consistently resisted effort to discover their actual costs and added that to this day the Government does not know what it costs to make a steel rail. He doubted that the actual cost is anywhere near the price fixed for the purchase of rails under a PWA loan.

The NRA opposition has unquestionably gained prestige and strength from the report which, coming from an agency of the Federal Government supposedly far removed from political considerations, is widely expected here to presage a reopening of the steel code, probably by presidential order.

The report certainly constitutes a damaging case against the new charter for steel. It is to be followed by a second report on gasoline prices under the NRA.

Specifically, the report charges that control of the industry is now 40 per cent in the hands of United States Steel, and 13 per cent in Bethlehem Steel through the American Iron & Steel Institute whose directors comprise the code authority.

Revelation of this situation here is considered to throw some light on the enthusiasm which the great steel companies have expressed for their NRA code. Certainly the commission's findings indicate that under its code the industry has definitely shaken off the antitrust laws and is in fact fixing prices as it sees fit through the medium of its code authority in complete disregard of the commission's rulings in the famous Pittsburgh plus case. The report starts out with the flat proposition:

"That there has been price fixing, as well as increases in the prices of steel products during the period covered by this inquiry (the period of the code authority) are conclusions warranted by ample facts."

It then asserts that under code provisions prices for any given product at any point of delivery are absolutely uniform, a condition which marks a return to the old outlawed Pittsburgh plus principle as well as discriminating against waterway and highway transportation and destroying an advantage which a steel purchaser may have in the way of locality.

It is charged that these practices tend to drive the small enterprises not located at price basing points out of business by compelling them to charge the same prices to near-by purchasers as would be charged by large competitors at a distance.

The commission explains how this operates. A steel mill located in Duluth, it says, must charge its local customers the regular prices plus the freight rate from Chicago so that the delivered price to the consumer in Duluth is the same whether he buys from the local mill or a Chicago mill. If, on the other hand, the Duluth mill wishes to sell in Chicago, it must assume the freight burden itself to meet its Chicago competitors' prices.

Under such a system, rail rates must be paid regardless of cheap waterways, thereby discriminating against industries or cities located near water. Although the commission details many more abuses, all revolve around the same price-control feature which is used against small producers, buyers and cities and to bring about the elimination of small jobbers.

Building Boom Looms To Aid 'Treeless' Birds

"Calling all bird lovers. Calling all bird lovers."

There is immediate need for more and better bird houses. For 200,000 dead trees that last year housed as many birds have been cut down by CWA workers.

Judge Robert Walcott, president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, stresses the need emphatically. Says he: "With spring here, such migrant birds as the flickers, bluebirds and great-crested flycatchers have been observed giving their spring notes. Where they used holes in trees, now cut down, as their habitation, the directors of the society feel that bird houses should be supplied. . . . Owing to the stress President Roosevelt has laid on necessity of conserving our natural resources in soils, forests, birds and animals, there is much increased interest among the people, in all forms of wild life. . . ."

To bird lovers that supply houses there will be a reward: Just listen!

Junior Rangers Plant Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—More than 250,000 trees were planted by the 7100 junior forest rangers in 67 Wisconsin counties during the past year, it is reported by Mr. Wakelin McNeel. These youths, growing up with trees in which they have a personal interest, said Mr. McNeel, guarantee that forest resources will be better protected, more wisely used and adequately developed in the future.

Federal Judge Welcomes Three Women as Lawyers

Three women were among the 72 lawyers admitted to practice in United States District Court by Federal Judge Hugh D. McClellan yesterday at the opening of the spring term of the court.

In welcoming the new members of the federal bar, Judge McClellan outlined the great services of Charles William Eliot to the legal profession in advocating changes in legal education when he became president of Harvard in 1869. He referred to the Eliot Centennial at Harvard and said that "all of us are directly or indirectly indebted for his services."

Following the official admission to the court of the lawyers, Judge McClellan presided over the selection of the new Federal Grand Jurors and instructed them as to their duties during their term of office.

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• Although it may seem simple to make a good beef stew, an experienced cook will tell you that it is indeed no easy task. We have tried many recipes, but invariably we go back to the good old fashioned one, which for years we have rigidly followed.

• Our beef stews are prepared in a department by themselves, in great aluminum steel jacketed kettles. The proportions of meat, vegetables, liquid and seasoning are invariably the same. Also the cooking temperatures never vary . . . not even to a split degree.

• Such beef stews *have* to be the same delicious flavor . . . they never vary.

• They make a finely balanced meal. Served with rolls and butter for the economical price of twenty cents, Waldorf beef stew certainly is a thrifty item!

J. J. Curry, President, NRA

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A NEW GOLD RUSH is sweeping the country, not in Canyons or Gulches, but in old Bureau Drawers.

When President Roosevelt, with a stroke of his pen, increased the price of gold, it started millions of people searching in odd corners, old bureaus, chests and closets for gold, old gold (that is, bits of out of date jewelry, dental gold and old watches). Today these are worth more than they have been for two generations.

Send in your collection. We will send check by return mail. If not entirely satisfactory your articles will be returned.

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FINER GARMENTS OF THIS TYPE CANNOT BE PURCHASED

Famous Dirigible Los Angeles Will Become Test Ship

Will Not Again Take the Air but Will End Days to Better Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, March 21—The stanch old Los Angeles, first American-owned Zeppelin, is not going to be scrapped. A kinder and more sensible future awaits her, according to plans of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. These plans are revealed here by a Goodyear-Zeppelin chief.

The Los Angeles is to be used as a testing ship on which experiments and improvements can be tried and stresses and strains studied. Dr Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, Dr. Theodor von Karman, head of the Guggenheim Airship Institute, and other natural scientists have been consulted as to methods of getting the most knowledge out of the Los Angeles.

Several months ago it was announced that America's first lighter-than-air ship, a ship which has had an outstanding career ever since her transoceanic delivery from Germany in October, 1924, had been condemned by the Navy Department as no longer airworthy.

At that time Dr. Karl Arnstein, who prized the ship as the last ship he built in Germany, and Mr. Harry Vissering, who had persuaded President Harding to press American claims for a reparations airship, and many another lighter-than-air enthusiast, mourned the fact that this historic Zeppelin was to be destroyed.

Soon after, however, wheels were set in motion to prevent the destruction of the ship and to make her instead a valuable asset to lighter-than-air development.

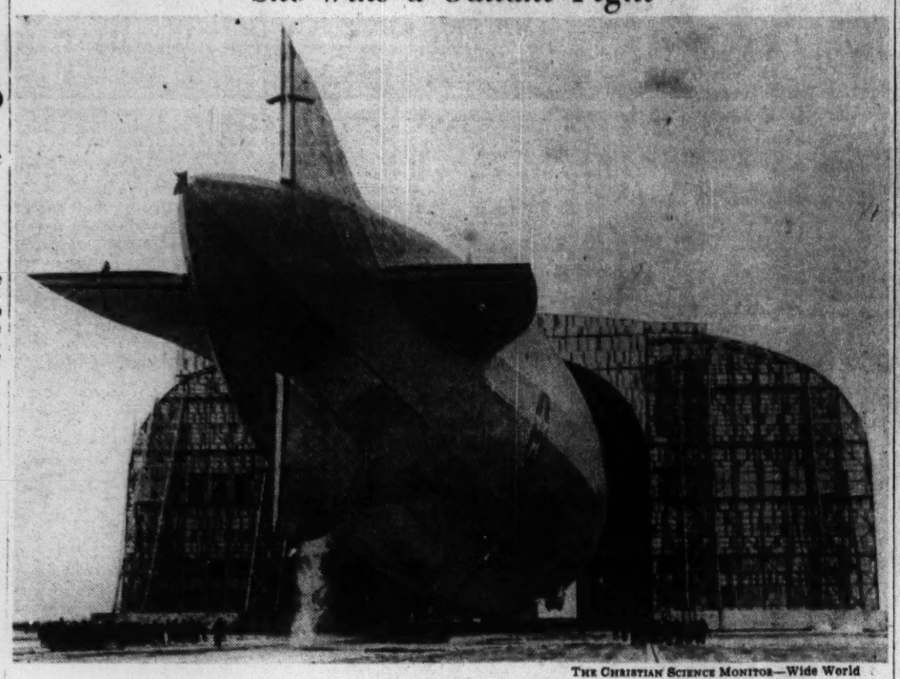
Plans have been submitted with suggestions of different tests which could be made on the ship and costs of these tests. All of the tests will be made on the ship while in the naval airship hangar at Lakehurst, N. J., or while on the mooring mast at the naval air station here.

"She will not again be taken into the air," according to the authorities.

"When all of the plans have been looked over and decided upon by the naval authorities, especially Admiral W. H. Standley, chief of operations in the Navy, experiments and tests will be begun," Goodyear-Zeppelin authorities say. "If the ship is eventually destroyed in the carrying out of these tests, she has at least served a noble purpose in the betterment of lighter-than-air-craft in her old age."

The fact that the U. S. S. Macon was an improvement on the U. S. S. Akron in many respects and that the German airliner is incorporating features not used in the Graf Zeppelin, proves that airship builders realize that there is still much to learn about these leviathans of the air.

She Wins a Gallant Fight



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

The Los Angeles Entering Hangar at Lakehurst, N. J.

Higher Social Order Defined for Y.W.C.A.

"A social order in which the spirit of Jesus may be the guide in the relationships of all mankind," is defined by Mrs. Harrie Chamberlin, president of the National Young Women's Christian Association, as the object of business girls of 50 different countries. These girls assembled last night in their various Y. W. C. A. centers, to observe their annual recognition of the bond of sympathy extending from London to Yokohoma; New York to Petrograd.

Mrs. Lois Rantoul was the banquet speaker in Cambridge for the group of Boston, Cambridge, Malden and Hyde Park members, and Mrs. Chamberlin's introduction to the "Friendship Moment of Silence" was read throughout the world, as were also messages from "the age-old hills of Lebanon," the plains of Syria, from Germany and Czechoslovakia, Holland and Portugal, and many other lands where these earnest young women have pledged themselves to combine their efforts for the common good, "that peace and good will to all shall prevail."

Plum Crop in Winter

A plum tree which bore a crop last fall in the yard of an Oakland, Calif., resident, came forth with a new crop which ripened in January of this year.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

"Who Pants for Glory"

Informal canvasses of the legal affairs committee indicate that this body will vote 9 to 6 in favor of legalized betting on horse racing. This issue promises to constitute one of the major tilts of the legislative session.

Rhode Island is also anticipating the horse-racing issue as a main dish on its legislative calendar. But I see that the august Rhode Island Legislature has been occupied in voting some $14 to supply legislative pages with new pairs of pants torn in the service of the State Such preoccupations may save Rhode Island from the addition of harmful statutes to its body of laws

Unfortunately the Massachusetts pages have not torn their pants as yet.

* * *

The House Ways and Means committee speeded the pari-mutuel betting bill on its way by approving it by a 7 to 4 vote. With powerful support developing for both state-run lotteries and legalized betting on horse races, opponents will have to get busy. So intent does the Massachusetts Legislature seem in reconstructing the "jazz age," it almost appears that the Federal Administration ought to give the states some real problems to consider. With the various phases of recovery being handled so effectively by the federal authorities the state legislatures are left apparently to twiddle their thumbs or get into mischief.

* * *

Read This—and Weep

An increase of 40 per cent in the number of women arrested for drunkenness during the three months of repeal in Boston has been officially tabulated. This contrasts with a 66 per cent decrease in such drunkenness during prohibition.

The individual liberty song of the Repealists is beginning to flower.

Amenities

Legislative courtesy has been served.

Governor Ely's police unification bill was originally assigned to the Joint Judiciary Committee by the joint convention of the Legislature. The Senate promptly sent an order to the House demanding that the measure go first to the Rules Committee. Speaker Saltonstall, with the clock near the adjournment hour, ruled that the parliamentary amenities required, at least, consideration by the House of the order.

* * *

Result: The Legislature adjourned over the week-end. The House, upon convening Monday, accepted the order whereby the measure was referred to the Rules Committee.

On Tuesday the Rules Committee referred it to the Joint Judiciary Committee.

A week was thus consumed in putting the bill back where it was in the first place.

* * *

"Subterfuge"

This sudden dotting of the surprising i's and crossing of the t's of legislative courtesy was a surprise to many who never suspected it existed to such an appalling degree anywhere.

* * *

It particularly surprised Brighton's peppery Representative Martin Hays, who labeled it subterfuge, for, he said, legislative courtesy is non-existent. And he about proved it by the things he said concerning Senator Charles Warren of Arlington, who introduced the delaying order

Ralph M. Blagden

Music

"Robin Hood"

At Jordan Hall, last night, the Boston Light Opera Company presented the first of two performances, on successive evenings, of Reginald de Koven's "Robin Hood," with a small contingent of Boston Symphony players in the orchestra pit and Mr. Arthur Fiedler as conductor. The same forces had already, at the Symphony Hall "Morning Varieties," offered some excerpts from the operetta.

It is highly unlikely, of course, that "Robin Hood" could ever repeat, in these not more sophisticated but differently unsophisticated days, its initial success of the nineties, when the Bostonians put it on for a four-year run. But that it is by no means played out was demonstrated last night by the evident relish with which the audience enjoyed the quasi-Gilbertian comic villainies of the High Sheriff (played with magnificent zest by Mr. Hudson Carmody) and the jovial humors of Mr. Henry Kelly's delightful Friar Tuck. Even the sentimental passages—by far the weakest portion both of the score and of the present production—did not wholly fail of their effect, and Allan a-Dale's (Miss Edna Merritt's) singing of that masterpiece of bathos, "Oh, Promise Me" drew long applause and an encore, deserved at least by the singer's skillful restraint.

In the rôle of the noble outlaw, Mr. George Milan Tinker used a fine voice excellently, and, despite a certain self-consciousness, cut a gallant figure. Miss May Korb as the oft-disguised Lady Marian and Miss Yvonne des Rosiers as Annabel, both sang most agreeably, and Miss Hattie Belle Ladd was well cast as Dame Durden. An admirably comic foil to Mr. Carmody's lanky and deep-chested Sheriff was his inseparable companion, Mr. Eugene Conley's diminutive and high-tenored Sir Guy. Mr. Edward Dwyer as Little John and Mr. Edmond Boucher as Will Scarlet contributed a pair of fine voices, effectively used. Especially pleasing was the neatness with which the several excellent ensemble numbers were sung.

An admirably routined and versatile chorus sang and danced with equal skill and, as peasants, tinkers, outlaws, milkmaids and bridesmaids, graced most acceptably a variety of costumes. The scenery was thoroughly adequate and pleasing to the eye. The orchestra did its share valiantly, and Mr. Fiedler, brought to the stage at the close, shared deservedly in the general applause. The operetta, which will be repeated this evening, may be recommended as agreeable and melodious entertainment, both for the young and for the not so young.

S. S.

Returns to Prison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A woman who violated a Christmas parole over three years ago is back in the state penitentiary—the reason, "a guilty conscience." She is Mrs. Edna Naro. She surrendered to state convict department officials here and said she had been "miserable" over breaking her promise to return after her Christmas parole in 1930.

Expert to Study Native Problems In South Africa

Retiring Indian Governor Chosen to Make Survey of Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Lord Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces of India, who is to retire this year, has been invited to visit South Africa to investigate the problems of the administration of native territories and the interests of natives in the towns.

This statement was made by the Minister of Justice, Gen. J. C. Smuts, to a deputation from the Institute of Race Relations, which asked the Government to make a survey of the problems of administration in South Africa which exist as a result of cultural differences.

In view of Lord Hailey's visit, General Smuts said that the Government would not make such a survey.

Lord Hailey, however, will concern himself, not only with South African administration problems, but also with such problems throughout Africa.

The Carnegie Corporation, it appears, has made £15,000 available for this purpose. Lord Hailey hopes to make a report in 1936. This investigation is the result of a suggestion by General Smuts in a lecture at Oxford, a few years ago.

A British committee was then formed which worked for the investigation of native problems in the whole of Africa. Members of the committee have done preparatory work, and will help Lord Hailey in all his inquiries.

In New Rôle

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE TIBBETT

Metropolitan Opera Star, as Tonio in "Pagliacci." He Will Appear Both in This Part and in the Title Rôle of "Emperor Jones" on the Evening of April 5, at the Boston Opera House.

Duty to Fight 'Dirty Politics' Stressed by Mayor Reformer

Inaction Responsible for Spread of Corruption, Says Seasongood, After Fifth Biennial Success at Polls in Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Only the unwillingness to fight "dirty politics" maintains bad government, declares Mr. Murray Seasongood, its first mayor under the reform movement, in his recent book, "Local Government in the United States, a Challenge and an Opportunity." It is published by the Harvard University Press.

"There is nothing peculiar in the victories gained in Cincinnati which makes them impossible of attainment in other large cities of the country," stated Mr. Seasongood, "if citizens there will be resolute, unafraid, moderately self-sacrificing, and united in a determination that right shall prevail."

In Cincinnati, long suffering from corrupt boss government, the aroused citizens formed their own party, put up their own candidates and adopted an efficient modern form—the council-manager plan—with small council elected under the Proportional Representation system and with a non-political expert as executive head. This reform has withstood five biennial elections mainly due to the fact, as Mr. Seasongood points out, that these citizens maintained their own organization to follow up the reforms they had instituted.

Speaking of county governments, Mr. Seasongood said that of all political subdivisions, these are the most badly in need of modernization. He pointed to some sections where taxpayers are under 10 or more overlapping local governmental divisions because of the antiquity of the system. Even where it is difficult to elect good officials, Mr. Seasongood advocated the improvement of the form because in his opinion even in corrupt hands an efficient, modern system can give improved results.

Answering the argument that large percentage of foreign-born or colored populations in a city serve as one hindrance to reform of government because these groups are easily misled by unprincipled leaders, Mr. Seasongood said that this is only true when these groups are neglected. The opportunity of winning them to high ideals of citizenship, he said, is neither visionary or hopeless. In fact it has been done with well-directed effort.

Other hindrances which must be met, he says, are blind faith in the national party system which overlooks local evils in party organizations, opposition by the press, and disinterestedness on the part of citizens.

Mr. Seasongood advocated more attention to civic education in the schools. Civics should be taught from the early school years up through high school and college.

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Double Magic brings two-fold beauty

Beauty . . . revealed in smart design, new color, latest trimming detail . . . And beauty . . . unseen in itself . . . but reflected in your graceful, happy walk!

That's the double magic of Matrix Shoes. "Your footprint in leather," a patented sole is in every pair of them, matching curve for curve the delicate lines of your feet. And bringing to them a new comfort and glove-like trimness you'll approve!

A VARIETY OF STYLES AT $9.00 AND UP

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For our new Fashion Announcement write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, New York—Matrix Style Studio, 47 West 34th Street, New York City

SHIRE . . . new step-in in Black Ebony, Marine Blue or Brown Kid with contrasting Strippings. *Last 321*

SUZANNE . . . T-strap model with mass perforations over contrasting underlay. In Black Ebony, Marine Blue or White Kid. *Last 321*

NANCY . . . Oxford tie, with mass perforations. Black Ebony, Marine Blue, Gray or White. *Last 322*

SONIA . . . Tailored oxford, built on Town last. Perforations form a decorative design. Black Ebony, Marine Blue or White Kid. *Last 322*

Flowers for Remembrance

We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition

By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away

Pennphone LIB. 4317

Penn The Florist

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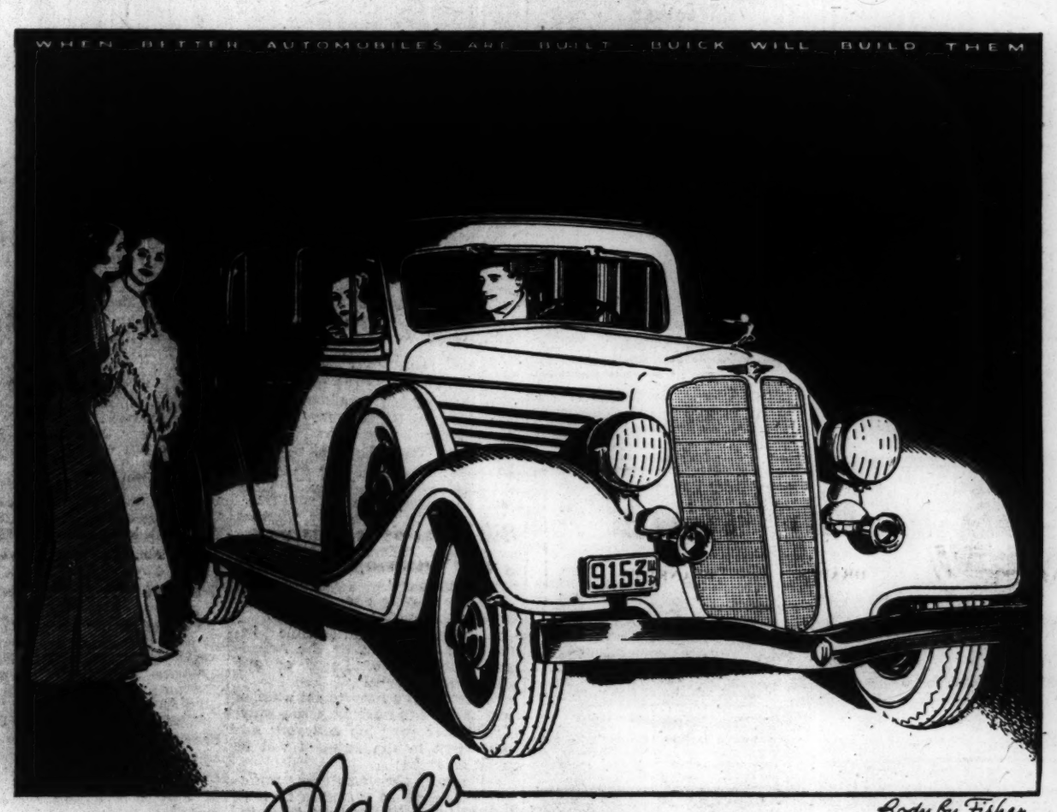
WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



Body by Fisher

Going Places

Buick is going places this year. Now, as always, the public is quick to take to the different as well as the new. In Buick, it recognizes a new kind of motoring which is finer as well as different. That is what the new Buick is built to deliver—with all the unfailing dependability and performance for which Buick is noted. . . . Without question, this finer motoring begins with the gliding ride as only Buick gives it, which is being more and more widely and favorably discussed as new Buick sales mount up. Safety and convenience and ease enter in, in the form of Buick's new center point steering, its new vacuum power brakes and its new automatic starting. . . . The rich luxury of body accommodations goes hand in hand with the alluring beauty of Buick's new styling in the symmetrical windstream manner. . . . The dominating feature of Buick ownership is satisfaction, gratifying and enduring. The buyer knows beforehand—by report if not by personal contact—that Buick owners regard their cars with something like the affection they give to a friend. Don't you want to own the car which will be a true friend as long as you have it and which this year is going places?

BUICK for 1934

DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY
FLINT, MICHIGAN
A Division of General Motors Corporation

Attorney Puts Off Move for Release Of Millen's Wife

Told of Indictment as Accessory After Fact in Needham Murders

Although a secret indictment charging Mrs. Norma Millen with being an accessory after the fact in the murder of two patrolmen in the Needham Trust Company holdup exists, it has not been served and she does not yet technically face such a charge.

Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, Norfolk County prosecutor, explained today that the capias, which yesterday persuaded Mr. George A. Douglas, Mrs. Millen's attorney, to drop for the moment his move to have her released, merely indicates the existence of this secret indictment. A warrant for her arrest on this indictment would be served in case Mrs. Millen was freed on bail in connection with the other indictment, which holds her an accessory after the fact of armed robbery.

Though by furnishing the necessary $25,000 bail Mrs. Millen probably could go free while waiting trial on the present indictment, it would be doubtful whether she could obtain her release on bail under the murder accessory indictment were she arrested on this charge.

Mr. Douglas came to the Dedham jail yesterday to arrange for her release, but upon forcing revelation of the secret indictment returned to Boston rather than go through the automatic process of having the new indictment warrant served and having his client immediately put back in jail to await arraignment on this new charge. She would immediately be arrested on this new indictment were she to step forth from the jail, Mr. Dewing pointed out.

In other words, the bride of Murton Millen, who with his brother Irving and Abraham Faber await trial on April 16 for the Needham murders, remains under arrest for being an accessory after the fact of robbery, and not as a murder accessory. Mr. Douglas declares he will insist upon an arraignment on the murder accessory charge. Mr. Dewing declares no arraignment has been scheduled.

Mr. George Stanley Harvey, attorney for the Millen brothers, today filed special pleas of not guilty by reason of insanity. In his petition he states this does not waive the original pleas of not guilty.

World's Sweetheart Arrived on Time

SEASON'S AIRWAYS, INC., announces the arrival of Boston's long-looked-for celebrity today as scheduled.

Those wishing to be on hand to welcome this esteemed personage had to set their alarm clocks at 2:28 a. m.

The distinguished visitor needs no introduction to Boston. Known by everyone, and after such a winter, her appearance is widely heralded.

Hats off! Strike up the band! Spring came to town today!

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight, cloudy late tonight, lowest temperature near 40; Thursday fair, much colder by late afternoon; moderate to fresh south to southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Maine: Snow; somewhat warmer in the extreme east portion tonight; Thursday generally fair and colder.

New Hampshire: Cloudy with snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair and much colder.

Vermont: Snow flurries tonight; Thursday fair and much colder with a cold wave.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and somewhat warmer in the east portion tonight; Thursday fair and much colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight; Thursday fair and much colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south or southwest winds, shifting to strong northwest or north late tonight or early Thursday morning; partly overcast weather tonight; overcast Thursday, probably with light snow over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	38	New Orleans	50	70
Bermuda	62	74	New York	34	46
Chicago	44	48	Norfolk, Va.	42	44
Denver	44	66	Philadelphia	36	52
Helena, Mont.	28	58	St. Louis	60	70
Jacksonville	52	66	St. Paul	28	64
Kansas City	54	80	San Francisco	52	72
Los Angeles	64	76	Washington	34	50
Miami, Fla.	58	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 21.
B—Maximum March 20.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:45 p. m., Thursday 4:02 a. m. Height of tides 8.1 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:28 p. m.

Pere Marquette Net

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The Pere Marquette Railway reports February net operating income of $415,048, compared with $76,497 a year ago.

Strike Truce Won by Plea Of Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

Henry Ford, in the present dispute, this afternoon. They have agreed to stay on until after he has also conferred with the Detroit labor group, although it is understood they have refused to meet jointly with their opponents.

Might Lead to Strike Wave

Out of these conferences it is the hope of the Administration to reach a settlement which will directly allay the acute automobile strike menace and indirectly prevent a step which it is greatly feared would be a signal gun for a major strike wave sweeping through hundreds of various industries from coast to coast.

Although the bitter differences between labor and manufacturers are as yet far from a permanent solution, official Washington breathes far easier this morning than it has for several weeks. It is felt that the delay will provide time for the cooling down of ruffled tempers and at least provide time for a careful survey of the problem.

It is not expected, however, that fundamental labor issues raised by the National Recovery Act can be dealt with at this time. The present settlement, if it comes, will be merely a palliative. Sooner or later, it is believed here, there will have to be a final show-down between labor and industry over the question of company unions and unhampered collective bargaining.

The President obtained the respite in the threatened strike of 100,000 Michigan automobile workers by wiring directly to Mr. William Collins, A. F. of L. representative in Detroit. Mr. Collins' answer received at the White House late last night broke the tension and made it certain that the most threatening point along the national labor front had temporarily been pacified.

Labor Leaders Doubt Successful Adjustment Of Automobile Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Labor leaders here are doubtful of any permanent adjustment of differences in the motor industry if the board of directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce stands by views expressed in full-page advertisements in yesterday's papers.

These advertisements charge that the American Federation of Labor "and other outside unions" are trying to force the automobile workers to join their organizations in order to increase the numbers of their dues-paying members and to gain financial support for "professional labor leaders."

"But the NIRA does not say that the American Federation of Labor or any other union shall speak for you," the advertisements continue.

"It is up to you to say whether you want to surrender to professional labor leaders your own right to deal with the management of your companies."

"There is only one fundamental issue here, namely:

"Whether the automobile industry is to be run by the American Federation of Labor or any other outside union;

"Whether you have to get a union card in order to work in these plants;

"Whether your job and your advancement in the industry will be based on merit;

"Whether the employee representative shall be ousted in favor of outside labor leaders who have interests to serve other than your interests.

"Unasked and unwanted, the A. F. of L. is now trying to get control of this industry and destroy what we have taken years to build.

"This industry does not intend to yield to such un-American and unpatriotic procedure."

Workers in Cleveland Delay Motor Strike

CLEVELAND, March 21 (AP)—Taking their cue from automotive workers in Michigan, some 7000 members of the Automotive Workers' Union in Cleveland plants held their projected strike in abeyance today.

Many of them are employed at the Fisher Body Company, and the Winton Engine Company, General Motors subsidiaries.

Mr. Paul Miley, president of the local union, prepared to go to Washington to meet with other union representatives, who will call on President Roosevelt.

In another branch of industry a strike of 400 workers remained unsettled. Union employees of the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint and varnish manufacturers, declared that two locals of the Painters' Union would aid their strike by refusing to use the concern's products.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis). 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Randolph Scott in "The Last Round-up," by Zane Grey. A bandit legion on the border. A fair lady in distress. A gallant hero suspected of complicity. Happy ending for everybody but the bandits. Fenway at 1:04, 3:40, 6:16, 8:52. Paramount at 10:17 a. m., 12:54, 3:31, 6:06, 8:43.

METROPOLITAN—George White goes in for the "bigger and better" spectacles possible on huge studio stages. A story is built around Rudy Vallee, Ilomay Bailey and Lee Sims, of radio fame, win much applause at the head of the stage show. 11:20 a. m., 2:02, 4:54, 7:46, 10:38.

KEITH'S—Will Rogers in "David Harum." 10 a. m., 12:24, 2:48, 5:12, 7:36, 10.

BOSTON—"Sing and Like It." Edward Everett Horton, Zasu Pitts and Ned Sparks go in for musical comedy production—in the fashion of racketeers. On the stage, condensed "Passing Show of 1934." 10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:22, 7:28, 10:34.

STATE—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

FINE ARTS—"Viennese Blood." Romantic and tuneful episodes in the life of Johann Strauss. Mickey Mouse in Arabia. 1:00, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:30.

UPTOWN—John Boles in "Beloved." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"Mystery of Mr. X," with Robert Montgomery. Vaudeville. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Magic Carpet flies to the Netherlands; Dr. E. M. Newman brings back pictures of Siam; Lou Holtz and Edgar Kennedy disport themselves in comedies; other shorts and two newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

UNIVERSITY CLUB — Annual swimming meet. 8.

Y. W. C. A. — Free illustrated lecture by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, "The Russian Theater." 9.

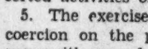
PEABODY PLAYHOUSE—The Dadmun Players present a four-act drama, "Tally." 8.

ROXBURY "TOWN MEETING"—An old fashioned meeting of friends and neighbors Sponsored by the Roxbury Board of Trade. High School of Practical Arts, Greenville Street. 8.

SWEDISH FOLK DANCE CLUB—Meets at 190 Beacon Street. 8.

RECREATION DISCUSSION—Mass meeting, sponsored by Committee on Health and Recreation, to discuss question, "What Can a Community Do to Better Its Condition?" North Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 North Bennet Street. 8.

TOMORROW



LOWELL INSTITUTE — "Lawgivers and Statesmen." Lecture in "English Gallery" series, by Prof. Albert Mansbridge. 5.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Flowers in Design, I," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"What Is Happening in the World Today?" Talk by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer. 11 a. m.

LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE — Dramatic club presents "Captain Applejack." 8.

Violation of Code Charged in Action Against Weirton

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—The Federal Government today brought suit against the Weirton Steel Company, charging violation of the Code of Fair Competition for the Iron and Steel Industry, of its agreement with other members of the steel industry, and of the executive order of President Roosevelt of Feb. 1, 1934.

Suit was filed in the Delaware Federal Court. Seven specific charges were levied against the Weirton Company:

1. Denial of the right of its employees to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

2. The denial of their right of self-organization.

3. The interference by the Weirton Steel Company with the designation of representatives of its employees.

4. Interference by the company with the self-organization in concerted activities of its employees.

5. The exercise or restraint and coercion on the part of the company with regard to the exercise of the rights of its employees conferred by Section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

6. The imposition of the company of the requirement that its employees, as a condition of employment, join its company-dominated union.

7. The imposition of a condition by the company that its employees refrain from joining or affiliating with the union of their own choice.

Lottery Control By State Meets Rural Opposition

Compromise Likely to Allow Betting on Horses to Pass

Possibility that the Massachusetts Legislature will make a 50-50 compromise on the gambling legislation now pending emerged today.

Prevailing legislative opinion seems to be that the bill for a state-run lottery, favorably reported yesterday by the House Ways and Means Committee, will be defeated, whereas the measure for legalized betting on horse racing is accorded a fair chance of winning through.

It is expected that the heft of the opposition to both measures will come mainly from the rural sections and the small towns.

Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, denounced the proposed lottery as an unjustifiable assumption by the State of the bad habits of the underworld and as an encouragement to a dangerous practice, which has impoverished many families. Even a wholesome element of sport is absent in the lottery, he said, and added that the State must stop somewhere in its policy of removing an abuse by taking it over.

Some legislators expressed the view that the presence of the more objectionable lottery measure in the Legislature will prove helpful to the pari-mutuel bill. The opponents of legalized gambling might be induced, they explained, to compromise on the pari-mutuel bill as the lesser of two evils.

The implied support of the special crime commission for legalized betting will probably be used in the pending controversy. The commission, while refraining from indorsement, cited states with pari-mutuel betting, and implied a comparatively harmless vent had been supplied for the natural human instinct to wager.

Rhode Island Jobs Show Big Increase Over Last Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21—Factory jobs in Rhode Island continued to pop up in increasing numbers during February. In fact the line of workers was longer by nearly one-quarter than it was at the same time last year.

The office of the State Commissioner of Labor, after counting noses in 270 industrial plants, notes that at the end of February this year there were 8.1 per cent more workers at their benches than at the end of January, and 21.3 per cent more than at the end of December, 1933. The exact increase over February, 1933, is 23.1 per cent.

The pick-up covered practically all industrial groups, although a slight dropping off was found in the worsted trade. Even here, though, the number of jobs at the end of February still exceeded the number at the end of 1933.

Bristol County, with an increase of 75.2 per cent from February, 1933, to February, 1934, led the advancing list, with the town of Warren, which reported an increase of 349.6, at the top.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Folk music	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	"Little Women"	Twilight Reveries	CBS soloist; orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	The Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Westminster Choir,	Evening Tattler	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	mixed chorus	Gene and Glenn	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Hello New England	Local dance music.	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	John Herrick; orch.	"Billy Bachelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Fire Dept. speaker	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ; speaker
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Old-Age Pensions
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story	Steeden Orch.	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	Lillian and Chet	Albert Spalding;	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Tabloid operetta	soloist; orch.	9 Orchestra
9:00	Ray Knight and his	"Lavender and Old	Philadelphia Orch.	Talk, "Taxation"
9:15	Cuckoos; sketch; or-	Lace"; musical	Alex. Woollcott	Vocal ensemble
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	Musical concert:	Lombardo Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:45	baritone; orch.	soloists; orch.	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; so-	Barnyard Music	Fiorito Orch.;	Boston Arena,
10:15	loists; trio	and male quartet	Dick Powell	Gerry Harrison,
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	String Symphony.	Soloist; orch.	reporting
10:45	orchestra	Frank Black, con.	Reports; music	CBS soloists; orch.
11:00	Reports; sport review.	Forecasts;	Bill	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15	Local dance music	Scotti's Orchestra	ice; Jack Little &	Local dance music.
11:30	Popular vocalists	Dave Rubinoff &	his orchestra	Jack Fisher's Or-
11:45	News; dance music	his orchestra	CBS dance music.	chestra; soloist

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: forest rangers playlet; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WEEI, Schubert Concert, relayed from Berlin, Germany.
2:00 WBZ, Colby Junior College and Harvard University Orchestras.
2:00 WNAC, "Municipal Forum: "The Police Situation," Prof. Frank L. Simpson.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album: half hour of recordings.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Music—Dorothy Gordon.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, "Popular Education," Dr. Harry W. Chase, in Student Federation.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital.
4:30 WBZ, "Music Magic"; narrator; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, National Golf Club tournament, Augusta, Ga., by H. H. Ramsay.
5:00 WEEI, Northwestern-Southern California debate: "Resolved, That the Powers of the President Should Be Substantially Increased as a Settled Policy."
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Labor's Attitude Toward the Wagner Bill," William Green, A. F. of L.
8:00 WNAC, "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," dramatic sketch.
8:00 WBZ, "Cape Diamond Light," dramatic sketch of the sea.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Grace Hayes and Bob Hope; Slim Timblin; Florence Rice and John Beal.
8:30 WNAC, Helen Morgan; Mary Eastman; Alexander Gray; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, "Young Judea"; Cantor Hochberg and Belmont Choir; speaker.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; sketch, with Al Jolson; Deems Taylor.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
11:30 WEEI, Argentine music, relayed from Buenos Aires.

Snyder Backed for Annapolis

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Senator Marcus Coolidge (D.) of Massachusetts announced yesterday he had recommended Mr. Donald Snyder of Gardner as principal for admission to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Danish Ship on Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Danish training ship, Denmark, with 120 young apprentices aboard, dropped anchor in the Cooper River and the entire crew came ashore to view the sights of historic Charleston.

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges.
Samples and circulars on request.
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leaves the hair delightfully clean with natural sheen; 3 oz. $1.00
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16 M. M.
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The NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE
Sanatorium at Chestnut Hill—Taken from the air and from the ground—Also interesting views in Lynn, Chestnut Hill, Concord —Write for details.
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ROOM with PRIVATE BATH $3.00-3.50-4.00
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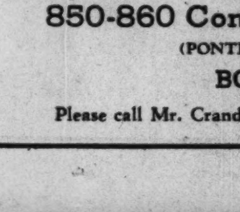

Coward says:
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Shoes for Men, Women and Children
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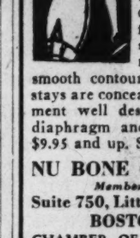
Nu Lines in Corsetry



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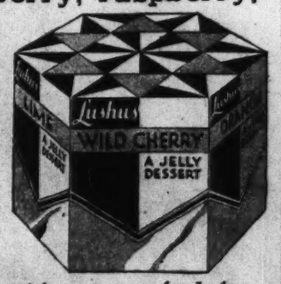

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Beginning Friday, April 6
the advertisements from the southern part of England, and from Wales, which have been appearing Wednesday, will be published on Friday.

Birds Provide Festive Air To the English Countryside With Never-Ending Presence

The Bird Catcher With His Lime and Nets Is Disappearing and Many Feathered Natives Return to Woods and Fields

Rural England Series
Third of 10 Articles. To Run Each Wednesday.

By Richard Morse
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY, Eng.—It is difficult to think of our English countryside without thinking also of the birds, for the two things are well nigh inseparable. For one-third of the year, at least, our flowers and our butterflies are forgotten, and even our trees seem asleep, but go when you will to the fields and woods, the birds are always there.

Nor are they silent companions at any time. Their music, it is true, waxes and wanes with the seasons, but it does not lapse altogether. The broad glades of Epping Forest often ring with the notes of thrushes on the very first day of the year, and all along the Chiltern Hills and the South Downs the wintry clouds are dotted with singing skylarks.

Loveliest of all the sounds, however, which our English countryside has to offer, is that full and melodious chorus with which our songbirds greet the dawn of a spring morning. To hear this in such favored places as the wooded valleys of Devonshire, or the heart of the New Forest, is to implant a memory that will last for life. Your uppermost feeling is that you must not speak a word, lest you rudely interrupt a veritable masterpiece of concerted music.

Once Marketed Songbirds

Not so very many years ago our English birds—even our singing birds—were trapped in their thousands and marketed as food. Today we hold midnight rambles to hear the nightingales and the dawn chorus instead. On a single outing of this kind last year, arranged in the Surrey hills by the British Empire Naturalists' Association, well over 100 people walked and listened all through the night.

Quite half of the charm of bird study in England, in fact, seems to be connected, in one way or another, with this marvelous gift of voice. The more attention you give to it the more its fascination grows upon you. Even when the birds are not actually singing, their voices come to you like the pleasant voices of old friends. Their very manner of expression tells you at once who they are.

It is quite clear, too, that large numbers of our English birds recognize—indeed, increasingly recognize—a certain kinship with man. Apart altogether from any need of food or shelter, they like to be near him. In the counties surrounding London, for instance, where there are still long miles of lonely hedgerows within easy reach, they quite often choose to build their nests in the one that borders the busy highway.

Children Love Birds

And our village children respond most happily to these friendly gestures. Almost without exception they love such birds as the English robin and the swallow, both of which have a decided fondness for the haunts and dwellings of men. It has been my pleasure, during recent years, to watch this feeling of instinctive kinship spread through the counties of England with a rapidity that is delightful.

Looking back over the past quarter of a century, indeed, I should say that one of the most remarkable of the changes that have taken place in our English countryside is this change in the general attitude of man toward the birds. You can see it almost everywhere, but especially is it noticeable in those districts—such as the Norfolk Broads, the Mendip Hills, Woodwalton Fen and Tintagel—where sanctuaries for the birds have already been established.

Comparatively few people, I should imagine, foresaw this wide influence of the bird sanctuary. The very presence of such a haven in any district awakens among the inhabitants a latent desire to protect and preserve.

Less Shooting Now

For miles around the sanctuary the idea spreads—as you can see in Norfolk quite plainly—and those who were shooting birds for sport a dozen years ago are now putting up nesting-boxes in their gardens instead.

The more you tramp our English fields today, in fact, the more and more do you realize that the whole attitude of man toward the birds is undergoing a remarkable change.

There is an ever-growing recognition of the tenet that we, today, are the custodians of a future which we have no right to exploit for our own selfish ends. The bird life of the fields, it is now agreed, belongs to us not as individuals, but only as citizens. We are all trustees for generations yet to come.

These changes have intensified the joys of our English country-side almost beyond belief. One after another the birds which were driven away by the guns of our ancestors are now returning to nest among us, and every year brings news of their reborn faith in mankind.

Old Birds Return

The bittern and the buzzard, the crossbill and the bearded tit, the chough and the peregrine are only a few of those which are definitely re-establishing themselves in the regions from which they were driven by a generation which lacked the wider knowledge and understanding that are now spreading so rapidly. Even without leaving your car you can today watch the majestic soaring of the buzzard above the main roads of Devonshire.

There is another joy, too, which has sprung directly from this more enlightened attitude toward our birds. The knowledge that one can, without fear of any molestation from the inquisitive, lie flat in the grass by the wayside, and so get an intimate acquaintance with the domestic life of a nesting bird, has led to a widening of interest among those who walk the fields. At no other time has there been such a sympathetic understanding of our English bird life as there is today.

Even within my own clear memory, the man who watched the birds of our country-side for the sheer pleasure of watching them was an oddity. Hardly anywhere was he understood, and quite often was not even tolerated. But those days have happily gone for ever. Even the gamekeeper now understands, and it sounds most strange to hear him—as I heard him in Hertfordshire recently—trying to defend, in a half apologetic manner, his own particular calling!

The Bird-Catcher Disappearing

The truth is, of course, that the lover of birds is rapidly becoming as natural a part of our English country-side as are the birds themselves. In years gone by the bird-catcher, with his lime and his cages, would openly ask your assistance in his nefarious work.

Today, if you see him at all, it is usually with your field-glasses in the distance, for long before you get within earshot he has suspected that your sympathies will lie with the birds, and has packed up his apparatus and gone.

And this ever-increasing friendliness toward the birds is altering the whole atmosphere of our English fields and woods. There is an unmistakable Masonic bond which links together those whom you meet in such places. Here you find one who is writing down, in characters chosen specially for the purpose, every note and every accent in the vocal score of a family of willow warblers.

Here you run across another who is plotting, with all the carefulness and exactitude of a government surveyor, the precise area which a certain pair of whinchats have chosen for their territory. And here is yet another who, with the aid of a portable "hide," is bent upon getting some close-up photographs of a mother skylark feeding her young.

There are still some among us who will regard such activities as without justification in a world that is perplexed with colossal economic problems; but of one thing at least there can be no doubt. The quietude and restfulness of our English country-side, and a sympathetic contact with its feathered populations, are among the most potent means yet discovered for restoring the upset balances of a rushful city life. Maybe, even yet, the country-man will be the saver of his country.

England's Birds Come Into Their Own

Upper and Lower Left: The Christian Science Monitor—© Eric J. Hosking. Upper and Lower Right: By John Kearton.

All That Chap in the Corner Needs Is a Monocle

Upper Left—Barn Owl. Upper Right—Young Willow Warblers Watch Out for a Snack. Lower Left—Great Crested Grebe on Nest of Rushes. Lower Right—Mother Skylark Finds Things To Do on the Ground, Feeding Her Young.

Midwinter Bangs In Forests Traced To Trees Exploding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 21—"Those loud bangs in the woods during the recent sustained cold spells were trees exploding," says Dr. H. B. Peirson, state entomologist.

"A very interesting sidelight on the recent severe cold spell was its exploding and bursting of trees which were particularly exposed.

"The woody part of a tree is made up of countless tiny cells which in the area near the bark are filled with sap. When the temperature drops suddenly to very low degrees and stays there for a prolonged period this sap freezes and expands. The natural strength of the bark and wood holds this pressure of expanding water in until it becomes so great that the trees burst with a loud report.

"Great cracks are opened up on the trunks, often reaching from the ground up into the larger limbs. Elms are particularly liable to this injury and many trees around the State House and Governor's mansion were injured in this way this past winter.

"The superintendent of one of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps reports that it was a very common occurrence this past winter to hear trees around the camp exploding at night."

Foe to Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Judge E. H. Cranmer, of the superior court bench, kept his court running day and night during a two weeks' sitting at Lumberton. Expressing the belief that the root of much evil is the liquor traffic, he dealt long terms to alleged violators of the state prohibition law who were tried and adjudged guilty. The terms he imposed ranged from 19 months to two years on the public roads.

Liebermann to Face Women Who Paid for 'Film Fame'

The trial of Benjamin Liebermann, alias Joseph Lee, of Newton—charged with extorting money from women on the promise of "movie" contracts—has been definitely set for March 28.

Thus comes the climax to an alleged racket that Boston police declare was headed toward "big business"—depending for its success on the inherent human weakness for fame and fortune. It was upset when one woman refused to give up her life savings to a man she never saw before.

The surprising thing to the police is that so many women fell for a "gag" as old as the hills. The woods are full of extorters, they say, who promise fame and fortune to those who will "first give up their own bank rolls." That is always the proviso, they warn, that should put people on their guard.

Met Women in Lobbies

Liebermann is charged with being a "particularly smooth worker." Yet his tricks were the same as those that have befuddled people for years into virtually giving away their life savings.

He mingled with women in hotel lobbies, singling out promising victims. He looked and acted the part of a man of means. He told them of his theaters in the West and often dropped the remark, "They are not the type" as women passed by talking or gestulating excitedly. That required an explanation.

This was it: "Didn't you know the movies were looking for talent? I think you are just the type. A small payment of $100 will pay for a screen test." Sometimes it ran to $1000.

About that time, a well-placed accomplice passed by with a timely, "How are you, Ben? Have you picked all your talent for the next picture?"

Wanted Voices for Cartoons

In Liebermann's case, he wanted voices, not actresses. His line was producing cartoons calling for a variety of noises and vocalizations, for which he claimed to pay well. One woman confessed to practicing the "grunts" that were to be inserted in a takeoff on the "Three Little Pigs."

But the human side—women with latent ambitions long suppressed, catching a sudden flash of possible achievement. Dreams of something better than a humdrum existence suddenly stirred by a burst of fine promises and oratory. Or—a chance to show their friends a thing or two.

All this reminded a police sergeant of his schoolboy dreams about floating out the window on a magic carpet to the astonishment of his classmates.

Police Step In

But the bubbles burst. The alleged extortionist is under bail for larceny. His accomplice, already under a suspended sentence for a similar racket in real estate, faces three years in jail.

And an interesting pile of letters at police headquarters attest to the fact that there are a large number of poorer but wiser women in Greater Boston who will think twice the next time that someone they never saw before paints a glowing picture of fame and fortune, riding toward them on a white charger, which they can buy for an initial payment of $50.

One woman tried to pay Liebermann $300 for this picture of her future career but her husband's suspicions saved her all except $25. Another signed a glamorous contract without any date and with no witnesses. Still others, said to have lived in one state all their lives, have ceased practicing talks they were supposed to have given telling of the sights they had seen in Europe and Asia.

Boston Snapshots

More Light Needed—Crime shrinks before adequate street lighting, and highway accidents are reduced more than 50 per cent where country roads are scientifically illuminated. These two facts were proved conclusively by actual records quoted last night at a combined meeting of the Massachusetts Safety Council, the Illuminating Engineering Society and associated Boston groups, held in the Statler Georgian Room.

It was proved that for every dollar spent on highway illumination $3 is cut from the average cost of accidents on the roads under observation. An estimated $350,000,000 in highway accidents costs could be saved annually, it was said, by illumination.

Small models proved that in the face of an approaching car, it is almost impossible to see a pedestrian on the highway, however efficient headlights may be. It was shown though, that even a small amount of light coming from above, silhouettes any object on the road in an unmistakable way.

Other models showed the effect upon colors of illumination by ordinary incandescent, neon, mercury vapor and the new sodium lamps. The increased ease of reading road signs in the yellow, nearly shadowless sodium light, was also demonstrated. At the end of the meeting a sodium lamp of the type now installed in Newton on the Worcester road, was brought into action.

* * *

One speaker pointed out that each 18 months now on American roads there are more fatalities than there were in the American army during 18 months of war. Although four-fifths of automobile traffic is in daylight, more than half the accidents occur at night—and a very large number of these can be prevented by adequate lighting.

* * *

Chain Gang on Newbury Street—There is one chain gang in Boston from which there are no fugitives. We came across it on Newbury Street yesterday. It was emerging from the snows of winter. On the lawn in front of an antique shop is this group of iron hounds, A Chinese boy, a Negro child and a gentleman whom we took to be George Washington. With the others he stands captive in the grip of an iron chain which passes between their legs and paws.

* * *

Garden and Grunts—It gives the president of the Boston Garden more pleasure to see a stenographer stepping along to work, with a tennis racket under her arm, than it does to watch professionals in other lines of sport, hard at work practicing. Speaking at the Advertising Club luncheon yesterday, Mr. W. F. Garcelon expressed his admiration for the widespread participation of Boston people in many different kinds of sport. He asserted that he knew of no other city in which more people enjoyed more different sports or had better opportunities to take them up. He believed, too, that Boston was unique in its substantial and intelligent support of spectacles of the kind provided at the Garden.

Among other guests introduced to the club were Eddie Shore and Lionel Hitchman, of the Bruins and Cubs; C. F. Adams, president of the Bruins, and various other men prominent in the administration of events at the Garden.

* * *

Following Mr. Garcelon's talk, members turned their chairs toward the center of the room, where a ring had been set up for what advance notices described as "a match between mammoth and mastodonic mat marvels." The softly carpeted floor trembled as for 10 minutes the Georgian Room echoed the grunts of the contestants and the resounding thuds of their frequent descents on the mat.

* * *

"Lion and Lamb Together"—When Vance Joseph Hoyt described the friendship of a puma and a deer in his book "Malibu," he based his descriptions on actual observations of his own. For more than a year now he has been working with animals in the Sequoia National Park until this same condition was brought about again for the filming of his story.

Mr. Trentwell Mason White, president of Lothrop, Lee and Sheperd, Mr. Hoyt's publishers, has just received a letter from the author, describing this work.

Animals are the most important players in the picture and in order to train them it was necessary to inclose a two-mile compound with a 15-foot fence—giving them room to live in their natural manner. Fifty animals were in the inclosure and 75 men assisted in the work.

One of the difficulties experienced was the speedy growth of the fawns last spring. It has been necessary to wait for the appearance of more this year.

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Revolutionary new Horizontal Oil-O-Matic Heater—a complete unit, burner, combustion chamber, tank and fully automatic controls, combined. Three sizes. Household size provides 60 gallons of water per hour raised 90°, burning ½ gallon of heavy, low cost fuel oil per *operating* hour (burner operation is intermittent and automatically controlled). Adjustable control delivers water at constant desired temperature.

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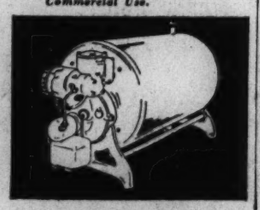

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Then take your FLAVORING *seriously!*

You're careful about using the best ingredients in cooking, and know that fresh eggs work infinitely better than questionable ones! But are you that careful about *flavoring?* You should be, if your desserts are to be successful. Burnett's Pure Vanilla is used by good cooks wherever good food is a tradition. For it not only flavors deliciously, but brings out the best in other fine ingredients you use. Try it just once and taste the difference. Sold in an easy-to-handle bottle of amber glass by all good grocers. *Send ten cents, package insert or top for your copy of "Doubly Delicious Desserts." A lifesaver when planning new treats!*

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
437 D Street, Boston, Mass.

Youth Faces the Liquor Problem
and asks for help

Letters from 700 communities, some in every State, have come to Allied Youth since Repeal, asking for assistance in forming local organizations

Because

ALLIED YOUTH

▲▲▲ STANDS for the liberation through education of the individual and society from the handicaps of beverage alcohol—that is, for personal total abstinence plus action.

▲▲▲ HAS DEMONSTRATED in scores of communities where local posts are organized that it is answering the need for youth temperance education in a manner that wins the interest and support of the young people, themselves.

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Enroll a half-million new members Organize 1000 new communities
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If we can raise a Budget of $25,000

"In times like these, invest in boys and girls. When you invest in a boy or a girl, you are always buying at the bottom. You are sure to get a man or a woman; you may get a great man or a great woman."

Every dollar that you give goes toward educating boys and girls to Resist the Liquor Habit. Is this worth a Small Sacrifice—or even a large one?

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A contribution of $5.00 or more entitles donor to a year's subscription to "The Allied Youth"

Democrats Claim Accessions To Ranks in Massachusetts, With G. O. P. Not So United

Chairman Maynard Not Willing to Concede Even Seat in Congress to Glanfield; Republicans Divided Between Two Poles-Apart Schools of Thought

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Democratic Party in Massachusetts is convinced the high tide of its fortunes is not yet reached and as proof it alleges that some 30,000 hitherto Republicans and Independents have been added to the Democratic pre-primary enrollment.

Early party enrollments for the April election of convention delegates reveal not merely this net gain, according to Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, but significant enlistments from Republican strongholds.

Sacrosanct G. O. P. territory such as Cape Cod and certain areas west of the Connecticut River are helping to swell the Democratic ranks, the chairman said.

These trends prove to Mr. Maynard, said Mr Carl Terry, chairman of the Republican State Committee, was over-hasty when in his address this week he suggested that a popular revulsion of feeling against the New Deal had set in. The Democratic Party is making steady gains, it's leaders aver because of increasing satisfaction with the President's policies.

Nothing for G. O. P.

Mr. Maynard forecast a clean sweep for the Democrats, not even conceding the seat now held by United States Representative William Joseph Granfield of Springfield.

The Republicans are certain they can recapture this old G. O. P. bailwick, especially since Mr. Granfield has become politically entangled over a recent unpopular appointment of a postmaster.

A plurality victory for Senator David I. Walsh of 150,000 votes is predicted. Democratic leaders are enthusiastic over what they claim to be the most thorough state organization in the party's history. It is organized for the first time in every city and town containing a voter. Moreover, Young Massachusetts Democracy, stimulated by the adventurous nature of the New Deal has taken firm root in the State, reinvigorating the party.

Neither are the Democrats cast down about obtaining a strong leader. The thrice-told tale of Governor Ely's withdrawal is still interpreted by many as a political fable. But if he means it, there are still former Mayor James M. Curley, Dr. Frank Simpson, chairman of the special crime commission; Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge. Mr. Charles F. Hurley state treasurer; Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, former head of the state CWA, and Mr. Joseph P. Carney, state FERA administrator, who will not stand for any political honey.

Mr. Maynard predicted the Democrats could win with any one of them.

Should Get Together

In the meantime the speech of Mr. Terry before the Roosevelt (T. R.) Club this week has been widely interpreted as indicating a possible conflict in G. O. P. tactics. Mr. Terry struck out against the Administration, making capital of the air-mail dispute and the continued extension over business.

Seeming to presage a militant campaign of hostile criticism of the Administration, the speech struck a radically different note than that sounded at the recent conference of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. This club, headed by Maj Judson Hannigan, soft-pedaled criticism of the Administration and chose a platform not so different from the New Deal itself.

Plainly there are two schools of political thought in the Grand Old Party represented by the expressed views of Mr. Terry and the platform of the Republican Club—the first orthodox, the latter liberal.

Plainly the Republican leaders must decide on their course, restoring the old landmarks of Protectionism and Rugged Individualism or accepting the logic of events and striking out in fresh directions, amid new economic and social topography. Certainly the ranks of Republicanism must be united, if the cockade of Democratic assurance is to be knocked off.

Subtle Shuttle

By Ben Pinchot—
The Christian Science Monitor

Phyllis Bentley

English Author, Wearing Yorkshire Cloth, the Stuff Which Forms the Warp and Woof of Her Fiction. This Was Given to Her by a West Riding Manufacturer for Her Present American Tour.

American Authors Stir Enthusiasm Of Miss Bentley

Finding a market for fiction on American soil as her forefathers did for their cloth, Miss Phyllis Bentley, Yorkshire novelist, here on a lecture tour—her first trip to this country—gave a radio talk over Station WEEI this afternoon on the subject of "Modern American Novelists."

Interviewed by the Monitor correspondent this morning, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, this gentle, cool-voiced author, whose powerful "Inheritance," published a few years ago revived the dramatic days of the Luddites and aroused on both sides of the Atlantic a keen response to the age-old strife between the laborer and the machine, recalled the frequent visits which she paid in her childhood to her father's mill.

Steeped in the tradition of the wool-weaving trade which is the industrial fabric of her native West Riding; accustomed from babyhood to listening to her family discuss the prices of yarns, of tops and bobbins; the number of picks to an inch; the quality of a dye; and supplementing her technical knowledge later through clinic work with the millhands, she naturally threads the shuttle of her weft of romance in and out of the warp of northern living with a skill that cannot fail of producing the substantial reading such as "A Modern Tragedy" and her previous books provide.

Her favorite literature, she says, is great fiction, but, with an ever-so-little sigh, and just the slightest twinkle of amusement, she adds she read it all long ago. She hastens to admit: "I have great faith in the modern novel. The authors are trying to do something new, you see, and therefore it needs a greater effort to understand."

She thoroughly enjoys the works of Virginia Woolff, for she is interesting "technically," and of Aldous Huxley, for he is interesting "ethically." The writings of L. A. G. Strong she considers beautiful, and she praises the poems of Robinson Jeffers, Stephen Vincent Benét, Edwin Arlington Robinson.

It has been very pleasant visiting America. She regrets that there has not been more time to acknowledge the many, many kindnesses extended to her during this very busy tour. She intends, however, always to live in the West Riding of Yorkshire. "I am passionately fond of it," she murmurs. "I did not know how fond of it I was, until I began to write about it."

Newton Fire Burns But Is Officially Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 21—How long does a fire burn?

Usually until it's put out.

But residents at Newton Center doubt this theory. Ten days after the "all out" signal, the ruins of the Metropolitan Ice Company's plant continues to burn.

Engine upon engine have almost been constantly on the scene and have poured tons of water into the burnt structure. Still from the charred walls ooze wisps of smoke and yellow flame.

Chief Randlett of Newton solves the problem. Explains he: "The walls of the building were insulated with tanbark, which is slow burning."

Mansfield Takes Punch From Welfare 'Shortage'

The reported $105,000 difference between the public welfare department's January expenditure accounts and the auditor's report was denied last night by Mayor Mansfield. By the Mayor's explanation the punch was eliminated from the prize example cited by the joint finance committee of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Chamber of Commerce to back their demand for a modernized municipal accounting system.

The Mayor defended the welfare accounts, saying "fuel, grocery and cash orders to an amount of approximately $105,000 had been issued by the welfare department during the month, the bills for which were not received and paid by the auditor's office until after Jan. 31.

Liquor Cargo Seized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Marking the first seizure in this district by coast guardsmen under the liquor smuggling act since repeal of prohibition, four men are being held here by federal officials following their arrest aboard a powerful motorboat in the Gulf of Mexico with 905 cases of alcohol in their possession. The cargo of rum was valued at more than $11,000.

They're Making Trip by Air Like Ride in Rocking-Chair

Service Lops Half Hour Off Time Boston to New York

When the din of an airplane ride has been quieted to the point where passengers can talk at normal levels and don't have to shout into the ears of the passengers sitting opposite them, to make themselves understood, commercial air lines have progressed.

Such progress is typified in the new sound-engineered Curtiss Condor planes which were placed in operation this morning in a faster, direct service from Boston to New York, shortening the airport-to-airport time between these cities from two hours to one hour and a half.

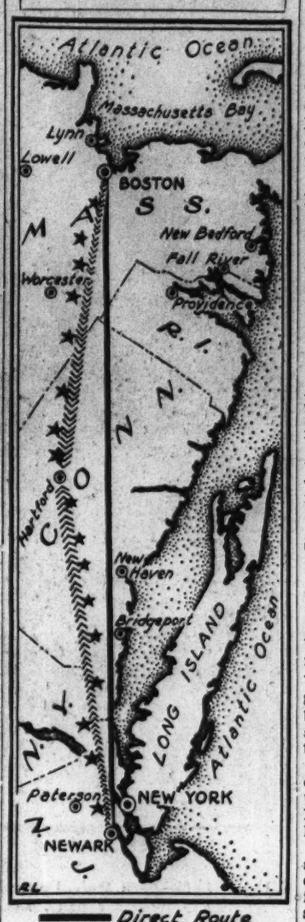
Coupling the sociability feature with comfortable full-length reclining chairs, limousine appointments, improved ventilation and a competent, smiling stewardess to answer questions, point out the sights, adjust chairs and place pillows behind those who wish to repose, brings the realization that flying has gone well beyond the noisy, dusty "crates" of yesterday.

From the moment that one enters the connecting limousine at the Hotel Statler until he leaves a similar one at New York City, he is impressed with the ground crew organization, an unheralded yet essential part of air transport that precedes the more romantic business of flying. The limousine driver performs your traffic battles, whisks you to and from the airport in a minimum of time, and gets the minor details of name, address and weight.

And it seems that every air-minded girl in America wants to be a stewardess. These girls are hand-picked from hundreds of applicants. But, girls, don't apply unless you conform to the following qualifications: Air-line stewardesses on the American Airways must be registered nurses, must not be over 5 feet 4 inches in height, must not weigh over 110 pounds or be over 30 years of age. These restrictions on stewardesses will be found to be fairly typical of other air lines.

For those timid friends who are apprehensive about air bumps, let their introduction to the air come in a night flight when the air is quietest and when the city lights form a pattern that is as thrilling as it is beautiful. The airway marker lights form a path that can be followed like steel rails. And if visibility should be poor the pilot has but to clamp on headpones and "ride the beam" as pilots call the process of following the radio course laid out by Department of Commerce radio beacons. The pilot also gives a report of his position every 20 minutes to ground radio stations owned by American Airways which in turn are linked by teletype to terminal air fields. And this feeling that the flight is in watchful hands is never more reassured than when the landing lights at East Boston airport are illuminated as the plane circles in to land "up wind."

"As a Crow Flies"



Direct Route
Radio Beam
★ Airway Course Beacons

By a Staff Artist of
The Christian Science Monitor

Straight Line Is Fastest

The Black Line Shows Direct Route to Be Taken by New Curtiss Condor Planes in the Faster Service Between Boston and New York. The Arrowheads Trace the Course of the Radio Beam Which Pilots Follow When Flying at Night. Stars Denote the Light Beacons to Give Him Visual Aid at Night.

Detention Home Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Establishment of a juvenile detention home so that children may not be placed in jail, even temporarily, was recommended by the advisory board of the Montgomery County Juvenile Court and Court of Domestic Relations at its annual meeting. The report of Mr. Thomas H. Watts, clerk of the court, showed that 227 children were confined in jail during the year, remaining there from one hour to a week. Fifty-four were committed to other institutions or agencies.

'Mattress Voting' Allegation Made Against Maynard

An outside resident's sleeping in town on the eve of registration so that he may vote in Boston is called "mattress-voting." This type of voter Mr. Clement A. Norton, Boston City Councilor, has been fighting for several years. Today he announced that he is writing to the Boston election committee asking investigation of a possible "mattress voter" in Ward 3.

Mr. Joseph A. Maynard is the particular person in question. In his application, seeking to be named as delegate to the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Maynard gives his residence as Hotel Essex, 695 Atlantic Avenue. Mr. Norton wants an investigation to ascertain whether Mr. Maynard is the Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State committee, who resides at 1811 Beacon Street, Brookline, and whether he is a mattress voter. Mr. Norton declares that mattress voting has been prevalent in Ward 3 for several years.

Shortly after Mr. Norton's intentions were revealed, Mr. Maynard withdrew his application at the Secretary of State's office.

Grenade 'for' Goering Injures Taxi Driver

BERLIN, March 21 (AP)—An attempt to assassinate Premier Hermann Wilhelm Goering of Prussia was rumored today when a hand grenade exploded in the fashionable boulevard, Unter den Linden, shortly after Goering's automobile was said to have passed.

A taxi driver was injured in the explosion. With General Goering in the car, it was said, was Herr Karl Ernst, a National Socialist group leader.

Rumors that the attempt was aimed at General Goering were declared unfounded, police said, stating that at the time of the explosion he was attending the opening ceremonies of the ship lock at Niederfinow. Spectators declared, however, that they saw Herr Ernst pass in a private car one minute before the grenade was hurled.

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	S		E	A	R	L	Y		W	
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	E	R		O	D	E		E	M	
	D		P	R	E	S	S		E	
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New Clothes for Easter
Suits--Topcoats
25--30--35
Doutrichs

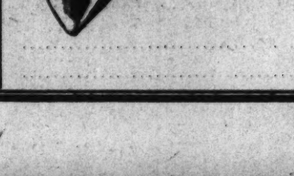
The Editor's Puzzle

277

"Although ~~some two are~~ ~~circles~~ leaves ~~said~~ the professor, ~~may seem to appear identical both as to form, shape, and color,~~ you will never find two ~~which are in all respects identically the same in every way~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Spring



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6 Dinner Knives $14
6 Dessert Spoons $10
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6 Dessert Knives $12
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The Home Forum

The Nubian Desert—By Camel Train

ALTHOUGH it is only four o'clock of a desert dawn, all is bustle in the camp. For, as district commissioner, I have ordered the camel "train" to be in readiness for my annual inspection of district O. in the Nubian Desert.

We must steal an hour's start of the sun, and take advantage of the cool early hours to be on the move. The grunting of the unwilling camels, like the gentle drawing of a stick over wooden palings, fills the air, as the men adjust the burdens on the protesting beasts. One camel, to be ridden by the cook, is laden with kitchen utensils—a cooking grid, kettles, and sacks of vegetables. Another is being loaded with the tent and poles, a third bears a folding table and two chairs. The beasts are water-carriers, and carry oblong iron tanks of twenty gallons capacity.

At last all is ready and, with loud protestations, the camels lurch to their feet; and servants and drivers swing themselves to the top of the loads and the caravanserai sets off, a swaying train in the misty dawn. It is the *Hamla*, or baggage train, which, moving only at three or four miles an hour, must be given a start, or it will be speedily outstripped by our own swift riding camels.

* * *

It is bitterly cold at this early hour in the desert. Although within the tropics, and on the eastern fringes of the mighty Sahara Desert, the wind cuts like a knife; the Arab servants and police shiver in their greatcoats, as they huddle on their camels. So chilly is it that we are loath to delay; my camel—a large white well-bred Bishari—with bright saddle covered with a long snowy *furwa* (sheepskin), is led up.

I swing into the saddle and, simultaneously, the beast springs to its feet, roused to energy by the keen morning air. My escort of three police arrange themselves in trek order—one pair swinging to the front at a quick trot, the third man taking up his position just behind me. Moving through the air warms me somewhat, but I am grateful for the thickness of my British overcoat. Looming in front of us is the baggage "train," which we quickly pass, and soon we are alone in the wide desert—as solitary as a ship on the ocean.

We are following a track, made distinguishable by the imprints of hundreds of camel-pads. All around is an undulating sandy waste, bare but for sparse clusters of stunted thorny scrub and coarse dried grass. Immediately in front of us is a line of stony hills; and, as we surmount these, we rein in our trotting camels and look back at the huge red orb slowly rising like a gigantic ball behind the vast river, whose banks we are now to leave for a long time. We are loath to let it disappear. The brilliant light turns the water to a breastplate of jewels, scintillating in welcome contrast to the drab desert sand.

With a feeling akin to homesickness, we urge our camels forward into the vast mystery of the desert, where we are to be swallowed up for the next three weeks. Onward we lurch among monotonous sand dunes, unbroken by any signs of life, except for an occasional startled hare, which rises from beneath our camels' feet and is soon lost in the scrub.

* * *

In the far distance we descry a herd of camels, moving toward us for their daily drink at the river we have left. Two small boys drive them, uttering shrill cries, which break the ghostly silence. The sun is mounting steadily. We have been on the move for nearly three hours, and over twelve miles have been covered. We head for a sparse group of stunted thorn trees in a *wadi* (valley), under the shoulder of a range of rocky hills.

Here are some rude huts of palm branches and matting, inhabited by a few wandering Arabs, who eke out a scanty existence with their flocks of sheep and goats in the inhospitable desert.

Dismounting from our camels, we are hailed with grave salaams by an old white-bearded man, clad in a dirty cotton garment, a patriarchal figure, who is obviously highly pleased to see us. Out of the huts tiny naked children peer timidly at us, and behind the trees lurk shy maidens and young men.

We converse with the old man on the few subjects which concern the people—the state of the scanty crops grown in the rainy season in the desert valleys—the condition of the animals—the health of the encampment. Soon the sound of camels' hoofs announces the approach of the *hamla*. My table and chair are quickly unloaded and set up under the shade of a tree, a fire is started, milk is brought by the Arabs, and I settle down to a hearty breakfast. Farewells of an elaborate nature are said and we mount our camels, once again to head northwest. Forward, ever forward we lurch, in the increasing heat and silence of the monotonous desert. Only the grunt of a camel or the occasional scream of a kite breaks the stillness.

* * *

At noon a halt is called, the tent is pitched, and I sit down to write my report of our journey. A frugal repast of cold meat, a rough salad, bread and cheese satisfies me; and for the two next hours I doze uneasily in the greatest heat of the day, under a molten sky, glad of the shade of my tent. At three the train is again on the trek. The approach of evening finds us fresher and more vigorous; conversation begins. We are making for some wells, one or two gazelles bound forward, a few hobbled camels are seen, and our own beasts push on, scenting the water. We wind through a defile among the granite hills behind which the sun is sinking to rest. At five we are in another encampment. Round the wells cluster sheep and goats, Arabs at the wellhead are lowering skins which, when filled, are emptied into mud troughs for the animals. The police kindle a large fire, and prepare the evening meal with laughter and jest.

I interview the patriarchs of the desert tribe, and deal with a few cases. The important matters of grazing and cultivation of crops are discussed. A dinner of soup, roast meat, and the inevitable tinned fruit and custard follows. After making up my report, I turn in. Never to the most luxurious bed did I give the welcome I bestow on my camp bed, for the heat and movement of my camel have induced a drowsiness which envelopes me till dawn.

K. N.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Tomorrow

As I walk on an April morning,
With hands outstretched to the dew,
With the soft white plum-petals falling,—
Love is more sweet than I knew.

Winter has passed with its shriveled grape;
Its rust is slipping away;
April unshutters a laughing face,
Haunting me all through the day.

I shall walk in the fields tomorrow,
Wearing a sprig of rue;
Will she come to the Wishing-Well shelter?
Will her eyes be just as blue—?

GERTRUDE S. MCCALMONT.

Growing Things

It *seemed* a beginning when we went down into the cellar and sought in the dimmest regions for bulbs. Of course, it wasn't really, because they had been set long before. But the little white beaks showing through brown, flaky skins had a wake-up-here's-a-happy-new-spring air about them. We felt, as Jan Willem carried the first bowl of crocuses into the light, that, even if we had more snow and ice to come, we should not return to winter in our thoughts.

Seeing these things all growing, and, while waiting for them to bloom, we felt the annual urge to start gardening. There didn't seem much that we could do about it, but the *tuinbaas* said that, if we tidied up the garden so that there were no leaves left to blow about and make a litter, he would give us a new rabbit-wire fence. This was an incentive to work, because we could look forward to whacking pointed stumps into the ground and unwinding a huge roll of twisted silvery net; but we couldn't do that until the *tuinbaas* was sure that rubbish from our garden wouldn't blow into his as soon as he removed the old fence.

Days it took us to clear not only the leaves, but acorns and beech mast; and, if we raked so thoroughly over the lawn that we scraped nearly all the grass away, we were extremely careful over the lilies of the valley that were sprouting, in scattered white tips like the manna of old.

All this time Dirk was busy carting manure to the field, and plowing, too. But, then, he didn't have to interrupt work to attend school as some of us did.

* * *

There was rejoicing on the day we noticed the first bud on our cellar-born crocuses, and even more exultancy when the first one burst in all its purple glory. A second flower opened, and then another and another, till there were sixteen. Sixteen purple blossoms, like the clubs that Japanese jugglers play with, all protected by delicately tinted green shafts bound with silky whiteness. They stood so gallantly in their pewter bowl by a sunny window, where crumb-seeking sparrows, bluetits and robins could peep at them. Jan Willem counted them all most carefully, keeping his finger on number one, so that he wouldn't forget where he started. He was content with this, and with just looking at them; but Keesje, much more possessive, insisted on carrying them about with him.

He was, however, persuaded to leave them behind when, armed with spades and his rusty tin pail, we set off to seek dandelion roots in the mole-casts in van Amerongen's meadow. As we grubbed about, hands and knees filthy, we discovered other precious growing things. Under the tired grass, that had protected them during the winter, were crisp buttercup shoots neatly folded and pleated, and glossy round daisy leaves, more like petals than leaves.

We came back through the kitchen garden, making tram lines with our spades, and found the *tuinbaas* doing the most intriguing work—at least, we presumed it was work, although he appeared to be going round and round in one place, like the English Winnie-the-Pooh who followed his own tracks in search of a Woozle.

"I've just planted spinach," he explained, in answer to our question.

* * *

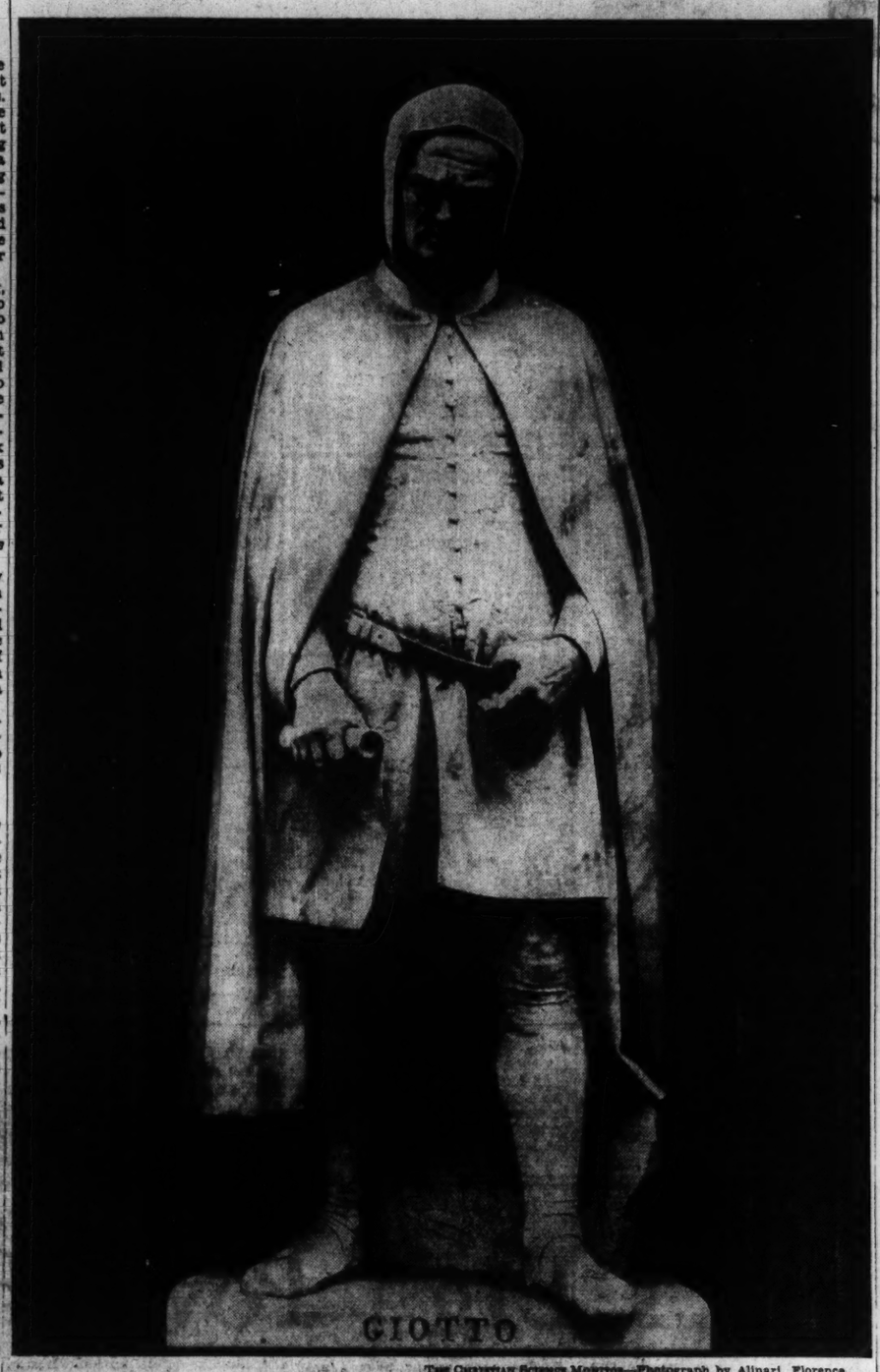
Dirk was sowing, too, when we passed his field. He trudged in between the furrows, scattering rye seed as he went. Jan Willem was off, like a hare, to join him. What they discussed during their march, we do not know, but we can guess. After this Jan Willem ceased to talk of; "If I have some chickens—" and spoke instead of: "When I get my chickens—"

So we prepared for the arrival of seven chickens and one cockerel, White Wyandottes, or, as Dirk so charmingly called them, "Vitta Viandotta." Jan Willem and Keesje helped to make the chicken house and fine wire run for them. Keesje worked exhaustively, covering everything, including himself, with pitch; and then he sedulously nailed Jan Willem to a stepladder while he was thoughtfully washing the window to allow the chickens to look at the sunset when they went to roost.

We put the pigeon cote on top of the chicken house and one of the rabbits was permitted to take exercise in the run during the daytime, to be scrambled after and returned to its hutch at night.

So there they are for us to watch growing, crocuses and lilies of the valley; spinach and rye; chickens and pigeons; rabbits and guinea pigs, and two sturdy Dutch boys who take a vital interest in them all.

A. P.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Alinari, Florence

A Statue of Giotto, by the Sculptor, Giovanni Dupré

THIS statue of the great Florentine painter and architect, Giotto, contemporary of Dante, who is recorded by Vasari as the poet's "dearest friend," forms one of a series of figures of celebrated artists, natural scientists and scholars which stand in niches along the three sides of the arcade of the Uffizi Palace in Florence. The statue, by the sculptor Giovanni Dupré (1817-1882), gives a vivid impression of Giotto, that strong, shrewd, purposeful man who, simple in life and habits, was a "very witty and merry person, very ready in speech." He traveled from place to place in workmanlike fashion, busy on commissions for prince or pope, awakening blank walls into storied loveliness or raising the iridescent shaft of his marble belfry, of which the full vision and design were his, although the work was carried to completion by others.

The sculptor has shown behind the feet of his statue a rough slab upon which is outlined a sheep, in remembrance of the well-known story that Cimabue, the famous Florentine painter, discovered the ten-year-old Giotto in charge of his father's sheep among the hills of the Mugello, engaged in portraying one of them upon a smooth surface of rock. With his father's consent, Cimabue took the boy to work and study in his own *bottega*; and with such success that the pupil presently surpassed the master, so that, as Dante wrote:

"In painting Cimabue held secure
the field, and now is Giotto in request,
so that the other's fame is grown obscure."

How strong an individuality was that of Giotto, how vitally he impressed himself upon those with whom he came into contact, is proved not only by his friendship with the great Dante, but also by the lively stories related of him by such men as Giovanni Boccaccio and Franco Sacchetti.

Giotto was recognized and revered in his own day for his great achievements; for "a contemporary commentator of Dante," Vasari records, "said that Giotto was, and is, the chief among the painters in that same city of Florence, as his works in Rome, Naples, Avignon, Florence, Padua and many other parts of the world testify." And, as Vasari himself adds, "Giotto indeed was not so much the pupil of any human master as of nature herself, for, in addition to his splendid natural gifts, he studied nature diligently, and was always contriving new things and borrowing ideas from her."

Florence Nightingale Chooses a Career

The home, from every point of view, except that of a daughter hungering for independence, was a delightful one. Mr. Nightingale owned two country estates, Lea Hurst in Derbyshire, inherited from the great-uncle whose name he had taken, and Embley, on the borders of the New Forest, in Hampshire, which he afterwards bought. Between these two beautiful places, and London, for part of the season, the family spent the year. There was no dearth of company of any kind, for the Nightingales were well stocked with relations, and, besides, entertained largely, so that the home was often full of visitors, amongst them distinguished literary, scientific and political people. Mr. Nightingale was far from being the ordinary country gentleman. Though enjoying sport and the management of his estates, he had intellectual tastes and was an exceptionally broad-minded and cultured man. Mrs. Nightingale had many social gifts—she was an admirable hostess and housekeeper, interested, too, in the poor at her gates and a supporter of local charities. Florence wrote of her mother: "She has the genius of order; the genius to organize a parish, to form society. She has obtained by her own exertions the best society in England."

In fact, the Nightingales were excellent specimens of enlightened, well-to-do English landed gentry, living in well-run country houses, very sufficient centres of interest to themselves and those around them. The girls were adored by their parents and had every advantage that money and good social position could give them. They were taken for a long "finishing" tour on the continent; they were presented at Court and went into the best society. They enjoyed all the fashionable, intellectual and artistic pursuits of the day, attending scientific lectures then much in vogue and going regularly to the opera; they heard intelligent political gossip and were ornaments at their own and other select house parties. . . .

It was not only the evenings that were weary and seemingly endless to Florence. The days with their continual round of what she felt to be sham activities were just as intolerable to her. From early childhood, as she wrote in later life, her own desire had been to have "a necessary occupation, something to fill and employ all my faculties." And that desire had sharpened, as she grew up, into the determination to become a nurse.—IRENE COOPER WILLIS, in "Florence Nightingale." (London: Allen & Unwin. New York: Coward-McCann.)

Californian Spring

Where the desert meets the mountains,
There a field of lupin lies,
Like a limpid lake of water
Underneath the azure skies.

In these bright cerulean pastures
Herds of browsing cattle stand,
Like a picture in a story
Of some far-off fairy land.

GWEN CASTLE.

EL CIELO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

TAL vez no exista concepto erróneo que haya contribuído más a cegar los pensamientos de los mortales para que no puedan percibir el camino de la salvación que el de creer que el reino de Dios, o el reino de los cielos, es un lugar, cierto sitio al cual uno puede ir,—y eso solamente después de morir. Quizás este concepto erróneo sea debido en muchos casos a una interpretación literal de la descripción del cielo que San Juan hace en su libro del Apocalipsis o de la Revelación de una manera meramente alegórica. Cuando compara el cielo a calles de oro y puertas de perlas, el apóstol trata de dar metafóricamente una idea de la gran belleza espiritual y de la armonía del reino espiritual y siempre presente de Dios, en el cual Sus hijos moran sempiternamente.

Preguntado por los fariséos, cuándo había de venir el reino de Dios, Jesús les respondió: "El reino de Dios no viene con manifestación exterior. Ni dirán: ¡Helo aquí! o: ¡Helo allí! porque he aquí que el reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está." En todas sus enseñanzas Jesús dió esta misma idea con respecto al cielo. En la página 291 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, declara que "el cielo no es un sitio sino un estado divino de la Mente, en el cual todas las manifestaciones de la Mente son armoniosas e inmortales, porque no hay pecado allí, y se encuentra que el hombre no tiene rectitud de por sí mismo, sino que está en posesión de 'la mente del Señor', según dice la Escritura."

De acuerdo con esta declaración, el hombre creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, está siempre en el cielo, poseyendo por medio de la reflexión la armonía y la rectitud que pertenecen a su Padre celestial, la Mente divina. El hombre verdadero no ha caído, no ha salido nunca de este estado perfecto de la existencia; por lo tanto no necesita redención o salvación. Esta gran verdad espiritual, sin embargo, no es comprensible a los mortales, que han creído que el hombre es mortal y material, sujeto a creencias de pecado, enfermedad, sufrimiento, miedo y muerte. Este estado del pensamiento constituye lo que se llama infierno, siendo lo opuesto de la armonía celestial de la conciencia divina.

¿No es claro, pues, que estar en el cielo significa comprender el ser verdadero del hombre, mientras que creer en el concepto erróneo, discordante y material de las cosas, constituye el infierno? Así es que en ambos casos no es más que un estado mental, que no tiene nada que ver con el lugar en donde uno se encuentre. Puede haber dos personas en un mismo sitio, una de las cuales se halle en aquel estado mental tan lleno de miedo y de discordia que es infierno para ella, mientras que la otra, conociendo la verdad, puede estar en aquel estado mental, tan elevado espiritualmente, que constituye el cielo. Hablando de la destrucción del concepto material de la existencia y de los disturbios de la mente mortal, Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 96 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH: "En un lado habrá discordia y terror, en el otro lado habrá Ciencia y paz", probando que en proporción a nuestro entendimiento de la Ciencia podemos tener paz, hasta en medio de los disturbios aparentes de la existencia mortal.

Cristo Jesús no sólo dió el concepto correcto del cielo y del infierno como estados del pensamiento, sino que señaló el proceso verdadero de la salvación del sentido mortal y discordante, cuando dijo: "Si permaneciereis en mi palabra, . . . conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os hará libres." En proporción a nuestro entendimiento de Dios, el bien, podremos alcanzar aquel estado mental que es del todo armonioso. Mary Baker Eddy ha dicho (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 242): "No hay más que un camino al cielo, o la armonía, y Cristo nos enseña este camino en la Ciencia divina. Es no conocer otra realidad,—no tener otro conocimiento de la vida que lo bueno, Dios y Su reflejo, y elevarse por encima de los supuestos dolores y placeres de los sentidos."

La autora de este escrito había estado enferma, por muchos meses, durante los cuales su mentalidad estaba llena de temor y sufrimiento, porque estaba aceptando la sugestión de un concepto discordante de las cosas. Cuando la Ciencia Cristiana le fué presentada, empezó a comprender que Dios es bueno, y que por lo tanto lo bueno es la única realidad y el único poder. Esta verdad permaneció en su pensamiento, mientras escudriñaba las Escrituras Sagradas y estudiaba el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana para alcanzar un entendimiento más profundo de Dios, y antes que pudiera darse cuenta claramente como había pasado, se encontró experimentando un sentimiento grande de paz espiritual y de armonía, acompañado de una perfecta curación física. En proporción a su comprensión de la verdad acerca de Dios, el bien, había entrado en el reino de los cielos. En otras palabras, el conocimiento de Dios y de Su bondad constituyen el cielo; a medida, por lo tanto, que ella reconoció a Dios, Su reino de armonía empezó a establecerse en su conciencia individual.

Hay miles hoy en día que pueden atestiguar haber probado este método de salvación, por el cual los hombres pueden entrar aquí y a esta misma hora en el reino de los cielos. Apenas existe enfermedad que no haya cedido al sentido verdadero de la salud por este proceso de conocer la verdad. Los pecados han abandonado su dominio sobre los hombres, las penas se han desvanecido, las pérdidas se han vuelto ganancias—todo esto cediendo al entendimiento de que el reino de Dios no está lejos, en efecto de que "el reino de los cielos se ha acercado".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Some Day He May Be Famous

He is what they used to call a rag-and-bone man, a kind of honest Autolycus. Some day somebody will write him up, and he will be famous. Perhaps they have already; he would never know it. He is oblivious of anything but the business of pushing his barrow about, and keeping his top-hat fixed on. It looks most unstable on his funny old gray-haired, fuzzy head, but nothing knocks it off. This satiny headgear, combined with a frock coat (slightly worn) give him a resplendent air, somewhat at variance with his occupation. Gentlemen in frock coats and top hats do not as a rule push barrows laden with riffraf about the streets of London.

Like his garb, his goods have seen better days. They are the rubbishy things that nobody wants, the kettle with a leak, the box without a lid, all sorts of odds and ends, mostly odds, that have been thrust away and done with. Wasted? Not at all! Nothing comes amiss to the cheery old scavenger. The heavier the barrow the better for him, and the harder he butts it along. You may meet him on the way to somewhere, anywhere, any day, a-going it as hard as he can go. It may be a residential square, in which correct neighborhood he does look rather like a chimney sweep before a holiday, or it may be by a great railway terminus. There, where five roads meet, he will suddenly appear pushing his barrow in the very thickest of the traffic, where no one else would ever think of going. Nobody objects, not even the policemen. They know him well enough and shout a greeting, to which he tosses back an answer, too much occupied to stop. He should be made the illustration to a proverb, or the good example in a story! He knows nothing about that sort of thing. He is simply an old rag-and-bone man, who sticks at it till he gets there, and then begins again.

Heaven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS no one misapprehension has done more to blind the thoughts of mortals to the way of salvation than that of believing that the kingdom of God, or the kingdom of heaven, is a place, or locality, to which one may go—and that only after death. Perhaps this misapprehension is due, with many, to a literal interpretation of the Revelator's merely allegorical description of heaven. When he likened heaven to streets of gold and gates of pearl, the Revelator was metaphorically conveying some sense of the great spiritual beauty and harmony of God's ever present spiritual kingdom, wherein His children dwell forever.

When Jesus was asked by the Pharisees when the kingdom of God should come, he said, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." In all of his teachings Jesus gave this same idea regarding heaven. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 291), states that "heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says."

According to this declaration man made in God's image and likeness is ever in heaven, possessing by reflection the harmony and righteousness belonging to his heavenly Father, divine Mind. The real man has never fallen or departed from that perfect state of being; hence he needs no redemption or salvation. This great spiritual fact, however, is not clear to mortals, who have believed that man is mortal and material, subject to beliefs of sin, disease, suffering, fear, and death. This state of thought constitutes what is termed hell, it being the opposite of the heavenly harmony of divine consciousness.

Is it not plain, then, that to be in heaven is to realize man's true being, while to believe in a false, discordant, material sense of things constitutes hell? Hence it is in either instance but a state of thought, and has nothing to do with locality. Two persons may be in the same place, and one be in that discordant, fearful state of thought which is hell, while the other, knowing the truth, may be in that spiritually uplifted consciousness which constitutes heaven. In speaking of the breaking up of the material sense of existence and the upheaval of mortal mind, Mrs. Eddy says on page 96 of Science and Health, "On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace," proving that in proportion to our understanding of the Science of being we may have peace even in the midst of mortal turmoil.

Christ Jesus not only gave the correct concept of heaven and hell as mental states, but he also gave the true process of salvation from discordant mortal sense, when he said, "If ye continue in my word, . . . ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." In proportion to our understanding of God, good, we are able to realize that state of consciousness which is all-harmonious. Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 242): "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

The writer was for many months an invalid, during which time her state of thought was wholly that of fear and suffering, for she was accepting the discordant sense. When Christian Science was presented to her, she began to comprehend that God is good, and that therefore good is the only reality and power. This truth continued in her thought as she searched the Scriptures and studied the Christian Science textbook for a further understanding of God, and almost before she was aware of it she found herself experiencing a great sense of spiritual peace and harmony and a complete physical healing. In proportion to her comprehension of the truth about God, good, she had entered into the kingdom of heaven. In other words, the knowledge of God and His goodness constitutes heaven; hence as she became conscious of God, His kingdom of harmony began to be realized in her consciousness.

Thousands are today witnesses to this method of salvation, whereby men may enter here and now into the kingdom of heaven. There is scarcely a disease that has not yielded to the true sense of health by this process of knowing the truth. Sins have given up their hold on men, sorrows have vanished, losses have been turned into gains—all alike yielding to the understanding that the kingdom of God, heaven, is not afar off, but "at hand."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

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Utopia of Tools Aids Handyman To Fill Free Hours of New Deal

Amateur Carpenters From Cellar and Attic Find Rare Treat in Keen-Edged Saws and Planes at Novel 'Shop' in Boston

At least one man is building a business upon the increased leisure that comes with a shortened work week. The Shop, Inc., at 910 Commonwealth Avenue has all the earmarks of the New Deal. But its foundation was laid on one man's wish to have a wide enough variety of sharp tools for woodworking.

When Mr. Robert G. Dexter, an airplane designer, found himself out of work, he turned his talents toward the home work bench. His talents seemed to be adequate, but his tools were worse than inadequate. He realized that there must be thousands of men and women situated as he was, cramped at the bench by a shortage of proper tools, of lathes and machines. So he opened a shop, fitted with tools, to run as a sort of open shop for those who wanted to pursue their hobbies.

The Shop at Number 910 has all the tools that cabinetmakers, wood carvers and finishers could ask for. It has two new shining lathes, with more to come. It has jig saws, planing and molding machines, a battalion of benches, six of them for cabinetmakers, places for 10 wood carvers and drafting equipment for those who wish to draw their own designs.

Mr. Dexter's customers have started to come in. They came to him from the work bench in attic and basement. He calculates that there are as many as 4000 such shops in Boston. They pay Mr. Dexter for the use of bench, tools and machinery. And they take instruction in the use of these tools and in the making of the things they wish to build.

One man and his wife, Mr. Dexter says, are building a bedroom set. And they really are building it. They have chosen the design and are starting from the beginning, turning out bedposts and dresser legs on the lathes. They are learning to join and mortise. When that bedroom set is finished, Mr. Dexter says, it will mean something to that couple.

A mechanic who has had his week cut to 35 hours is working out the dream of a lifetime under the supervision of the teachers at The Shop. This fellow has always wanted a tool chest—not just an ordinary tool chest, but an aristocrat among chests, one with size enough for all his tools, and an appearance that would satisfy his pride in the tools. And now he is using his idle hours to work out that dream. He is building it of African mahogany. He is taking lessons in wood carving so that he may decorate it as he wishes.

Not all are small jobs. One enthusiast is going to build an 18-foot sailboat. And not all the jobs are large. One woman client came in last week to use the lathe to turn out a pair of handles for a rolling pin. Mr. Dexter expects that woman back. She has learned the joy of making things for herself, and her ambition will doubtless carry her on to more difficult tasks.

The business is growing fast. Mr. Dexter has arranged a schedule. On certain hours of the week an expert carver is in attendance. On certain hours a cabinetmaker gives instruction. The Shop is open all day, and there are evening classes.

But not all of his clients are adults. Mr. Dexter is already turning toward the children. He says boys want to design and build their boats and airplane models, and he expects to make of this an important branch of The Shop's trade.

The Shop, he thinks, will be a very necessary institution in future. Leisure has come, he believes, to enrichen the lives of men, to allow them to make of their hobbies real avocations, and not merely to add more heavy hours to idle hands.

Railroad Troubles Bring Concessions

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21 (AP)—Adjustment of the wage dispute between the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and its "Big Four" Brotherhood workers appeared likely, the Associated Press was advised yesterday as President Roosevelt's fact-finding commission suddenly interrupted a public hearing and opened private discussions with the road and the dissatisfied engine and train men.

The President's commission held separate conferences, first with the railroad's officials and legal counsel, and then with representatives of engineers, firemen and trainmen. The public hearings—were scheduled to reopen later in the day.

It was understood, according to leaders on both sides, that the road and the workers are prepared to make concessions in the belief that settlement of the wage and working conditions argument on the Delaware & Hudson will encourage the advancement of President Roosevelt's campaign for industrial peace throughout the country.

One basis of settlement, it was said the mediators were to suggest, was a return to the old mileage pay plan.

Both sides are prepared for a strike on June 6 if mediation efforts fail.

Mason and Dixon Line 'Lost' in Walls or Steps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 21—The disclosure that one of the Mason and Dixon line markers is serving as a doorstep to an eastern shore farmer's home has led to an investigation which reveals that land owners on whose property the stones are set have helped themselves to these historic relics. Some of them are embedded in the walls of homes and others are doing service in other ways.

The legislatures of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania will be urged to enact laws that will protect the markers from vandals. The stones, weighing perhaps a fifth of a ton, were brought from England with the coats of arms of William Penn and Lord Calvert engraved on two fronts. Thus they mark the line between Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and further denoted the boundary line between the old-time North and the South.

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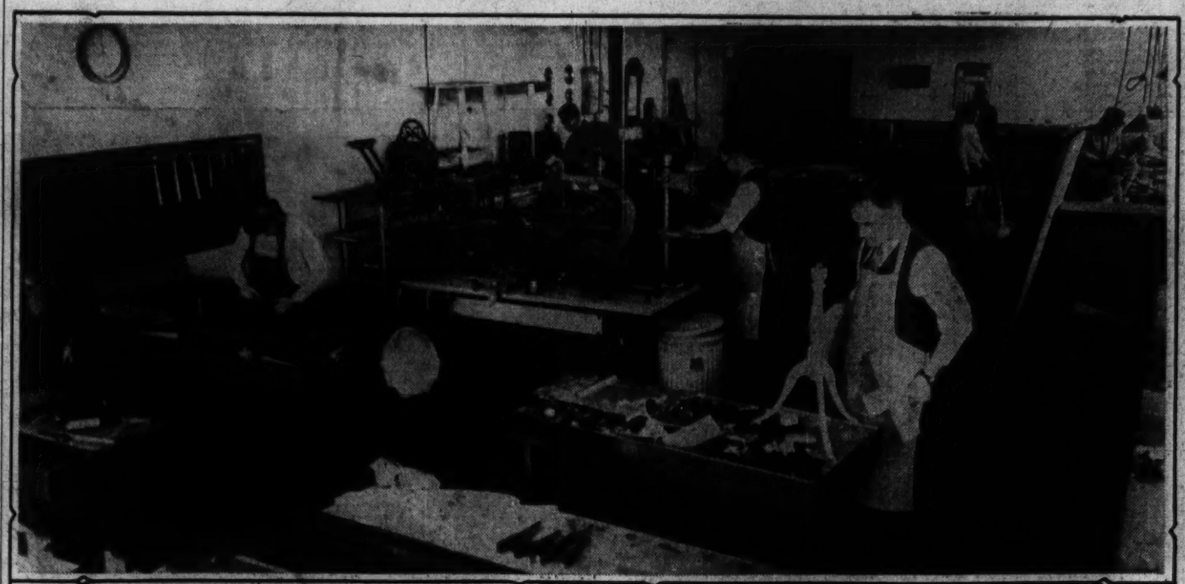

Exercises in Absorption All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—The "Shop," Beckoning to All to Come in and Work. Lower Left—At Work on the Wood Lathe. Lower Right—Accurate Work With the Saw.

South Carolina Wants Poetry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina is to have a poet laureate. The General Assembly has established the office under sponsorship of a heroic couplet of Senate and House action. Opposition was largely "blank verse" as the Senate approved a House bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a poet and autographed it with a final reading, 22 to 3. The only verbal objection emanated from Senator Cooke, who labeled the bill "actually ridiculous."

Lawyers of Three States Advise Nonelective Bench

Ohio, California and Minnesota Groups Lean to Appointive System Under Some Form or Another—Inquiry Goes On

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The movement for renovation of the machinery by which judges are chosen appears to be gaining impetus throughout the United States as the American Bar Association, in an effort to feel the pulse of the legal profession, has asked local bar groups for their opinion as to what changes are advisable.

While this questionnaire is being considered in all the states, lawyers in three states in particular have already spoken in favor of new methods of judicial selection—Ohio, Minnesota and California. Popular election of state judges, which still prevails in 39 states, is up for questioning. Is there a better method, and if so, what is it—direct appointment or a combination of the elective and appointive methods?

There appears to be widespread opinion among lawyers that a higher type of candidate results from appointment than from election, according to Mr. Will Shafroth, assistant to the president of the American Bar Association.

As local bar groups prepare their answers, the Cleveland Bar Association has already spoken in part as follows:

"The public school should be advised of the desirability of an appointive judiciary. The administration of justice is at best a difficult and delicate matter, and any system that is known to be deficient should be discarded.

"The defects and dangers of the nonpartisan system and especially the right to nominate judicial candidates by petition have been fully demonstrated in Ohio in recent years. The election of judges is utterly illogical and inexpedient. It comes from a misconception and perversion of the principles of representative government."

The Cleveland Bar Association favors a plan whereby judges would be appointed by the Governor from a list of names submitted by a special judicial council, or from candidates chosen at his own discretion. The appointment would be subject to confirmation by the Senate. After six years of service the judge would be voted on by the electorate to determine whether or not he is satisfactory and should remain in office longer.

The so-called commonwealth plan including some features of both the appointive and elective systems, as evolved by the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, has already been passed by the California Legislature in the form of a constitutional amendment applying to counties of more than 1,500,000 population and will be voted on by the people of the State in the fall of 1934.

If passed, the voters of Los Angeles County will have the privilege of adopting it if they so desire. This plan provides, in case of a vacancy in the office of a judge of the Superior Court, candidates are to be named by a nominating commission composed of the chief justice, the presiding justice of the appellate division, and a member of the State senate from the district where the vacancy occurs.

These names are submitted to the Governor, who makes the appointment. After his fourth year in office, and periodically thereafter, the electorate votes to determine whether or not he shall continue to serve.

The Minnesota State Bar Association at its annual meeting next summer will consider what is known as the Brill plan by which candidates for the bench would be nominated by a committee of lawyers from whom the Governor would make his appointments.

Ontario to Maintain Highway Speed Limit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—Speed laws will not yet be abolished on Ontario highways, despite the increasing demand for such action, declared Mr. Leopold Macaulay, Minister of Highways of Ontario, in addressing the recent annual meeting of the Hamilton Automobile Club.

Speed is a factor in all accidents, he contended, and the speed of the automobile has been developed more quickly than the drivers. While the number of fatal accidents has been lowered by the educational campaign carried on, and 6000 reckless drivers removed from the highways as a result of the personal responsibility law, he maintained that until the accident toll is still furher reduced, the talk of abolishment of speed limit is premature.

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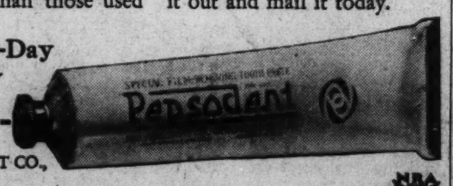

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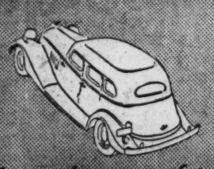

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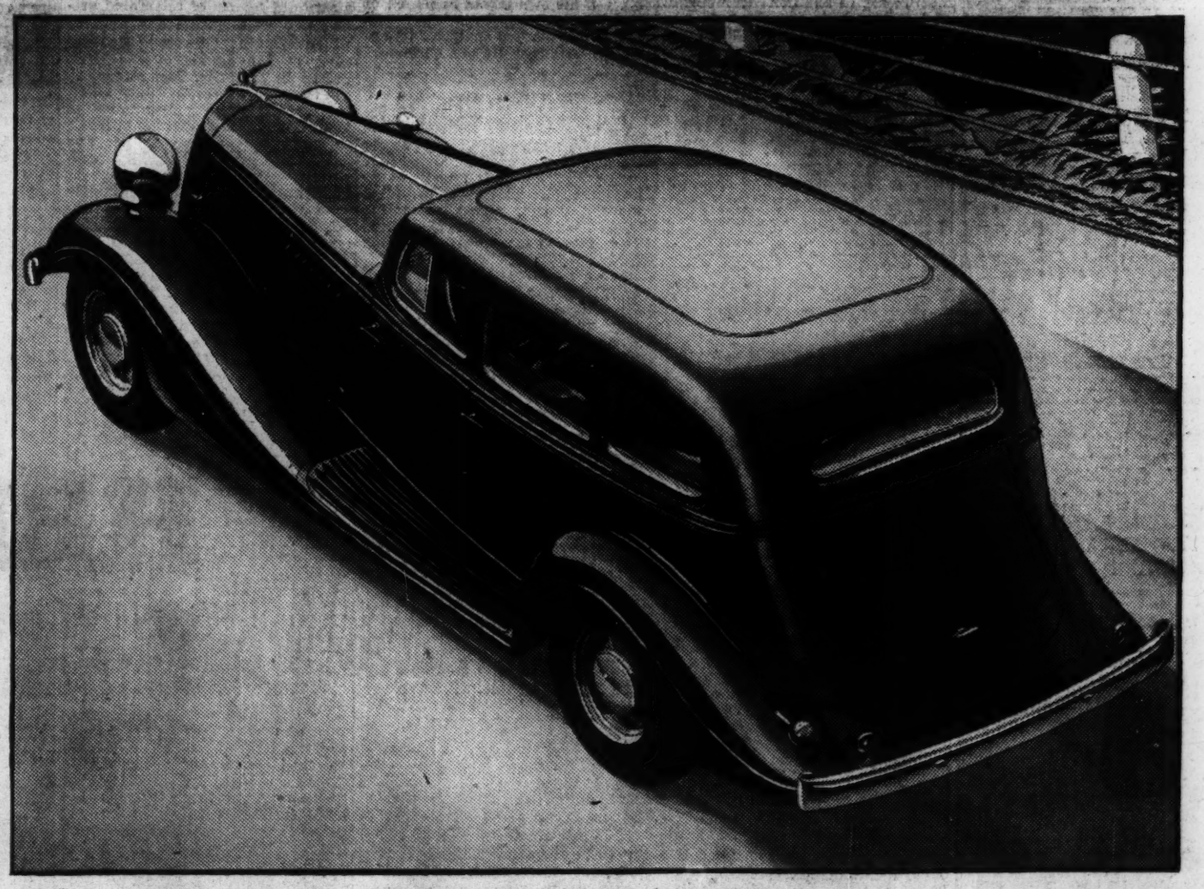

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BROOKLINE—Cashman Motor Co., 25 Washington St.
CAMBRIDGE—Sturgis Motor Sales, 974 Mass. Ave.
CAMBRIDGE—Concord Ave. Motor Mart, 343 Concord Ave.
CHELSEA—Broadway Garage, Inc., 15 Fourth St.
CONCORD—Better Motors, Inc.....73 Thoreau St.
DORCHESTER—Harold L. O'Neil Co., 705 Columbia Rd.
EAST BOSTON—Orient Central Garage, 1037 Bennington St.
EVERETT—J. L. Spencer Motor Co., 162 Chelsea St.
FRAMINGHAM—C. B. Lowe.....230 Hollis St.
FRANKLIN—Supple Motors, Inc., 71 E. Central St.
HOLBROOK—Frye Motors, Inc., So. Franklin St.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Carl A. Peterson, 587 Centre St.
MARLBORO—O'Brien Motor Co., 110 E. Main St.
MATTAPAN—James H. Whelan Co., 1339 Blue Hill Ave.
MEDFORD—Medford Auto Co., Inc., 4 Mystic Ave.
MELROSE—K. W. Fellows & Co....29 Upham St.
NEWTON CENTER—Liberty Motor Mart, Inc., 780 Beacon St.
NEWTON—Hudson-Essex Co., 394 Washington St.
QUINCY—South Shore Hudson-Essex Co., 479 Washington St.
QUINCY—W. K. Carson, Inc., 294 Washington St.
RANDOLPH—Gibson Automobile Co., Crawford Sq.
REVERE—The Luna Park Garage, 363 Ocean Ave.
ROXBURY—Hudson-Essex Co., 14 Washington St.
SOMERVILLE—Hudson-Essex Co., 239 Broadway
WAKEFIELD—Knowlton's Garage, Inc., 100 Albion St.
WALTHAM—D. & D. Sales Co.....502 Main St.
WALTHAM—Hudson-Essex Co., 173-175 High St.
WATERTOWN—Grant Motor Co....22 Arsenal St.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Wellesley Hills Garage
WEST MEDFORD—Medford Auto Co., Inc., 21 Harvard Ave.
WEST ROXBURY—Bellevue Motors, 1716 Centre St.
WESTWOOD—Gay St. Garage, Inc., 2 Washington St.
WEYMOUTH—Cote Bros. .....7-9 Front St.
WINTHROP—Luna Park Garage, 15 Woodside Ave.

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Tune in on the Terraplane and Hudson Program every Saturday, 10 p. m., E. S. T., Red Network. Consult your local paper for time of broadcast.

Eulogies to Eliot Heard Over Nation On His Centenary

Harvard Alumni Honor Memory of Educator and Teacher

Eulogies of the late Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University, were heard last night at Harvard Club meetings throughout the United States and at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Charles W. Eliot Memorial Association.

With the former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, presiding at the Sanders Theater exercises, a program was presented to the public in honor of the centenary of the birth of Dr. Eliot. Among those to speak in his praise were Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, Dr. James B. Conant and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon of Massachusetts and Dr. Eliot's son, the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot.

President Conant spoke of the long and arduous task Dr. Eliot had in effecting the reforms which he advocated in building up Harvard from a provincial college into a great university, and the effect this stimulation had during the late nineteenth century upon other colleges and education in general.

"He was able to develop Harvard so wisely because he himself had the power of wise self-development. Although in many respects his character seemed inflexible and his principles of granite, yet he had the greater gift of sympathetic understanding of new ideas," Dr. Conant said.

Dr. Lowell stressed the long passage of time between the appointment of Eliot as president, on which occasion he received three honorary degrees, and the time he was next honored by Johns Hopkins 33 years later.

"Recognition came slowly, the sequel to a long fight against obstinate dissent. Though much of the fruition came later, the foundations for most of what he wrought were laid in the first 10 years of his administration, yet not until he had been president more than twice as long did he win the general admiration of students and alumni. Approbation from other seats of learning came even later still," Dr. Lowell said.

Speaking from Washington, Chief Justice Hughes called for more leaders like Dr. Eliot "to save us from the blight of bureaucracy. Eliot believed whole-heartedly in the principle of self-help and rejected the idea of abject dependence on the government as a relic of the days of the divine right of kings. His watchwords were freedom, resourcefulness and self-reliance. He was indeed a brave, unconquerable spirit, a true and enlightened patriot."

At the Harvard Law School, Dean Roscoe Pound addressed members of the graduate school in the Langdell Hall courtroom, portraying Dr. Eliot as a dynamic force in the improvement of professional education, particularly law. "We justly revere Langdell, as the founder of modern legal education, but we must not forget that it was Eliot who brought Langdell to preside over the law school; and that it was Eliot who stood behind him in his making over of law teaching."

O'Duffy Is Gainer By Court Decision In Irish Test Case

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, March 21—Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, leader of the opposition, has emerged 75 per cent victorious in the legal battle with the state as to whether the High Court can prevent his being tried by a special military tribunal for various alleged "offenses" against law.

The High Court, in an eagerly awaited judgment which was delivered today, has set aside the order committing General O'Duffy for trial before the tribunal on charges of sedition and attempted incitement to the murder of Mr. Eamon de Valera.

On the other hand, it upholds the military tribunal's right to try General O'Duffy for being a member of unlawful associations, the National Guard and the Young Ireland Association, otherwise known at the Blueshirts.

The case is a historic one in the annals of the Free State, for it has involved the question of whether a military court, established in time of peace, without the proclamation of martial law, takes precedence of the ordinary courts of law. According to Attorney-General Conor Maguire, the military tribunal not only has power to try any and every citizen without right of appeal, but the High Court really has no status in regard to the issue of whether the tribunal is acting ultra vires in so doing.

It was only in order to avoid conflict with the civil power, the tribunal itself said, that it permitted the High Court to hear General O'Duffy's plea to have the tribunal's order to appear before it set aside.

The whole affair is regarded as another example of the topsy-turveydom of Irish politics. The act under which the tribunal was established was passed by General O'Duffy's friends to deal with the Irish Republican army. It is being used, however, mainly against the O'Duffyites.

Photos Are Now Sent By Short-Wave Radio

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21 (AP)—Success in experiments to transmit facsimiles or photograms by short-wave radio was claimed today by Maj.-Gen. J. G. Harbord of New York, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America.

Speaking before a luncheon meeting of the San Francisco Commercial Club, General Harbord said that as a result of the experiments RCA has obtained permission to construct stations for photogram service on an experimental basis and will place them in operation late this year.

Peace Treaties Submitted At Guatemala Conference

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, March 21 (By U. P.)—Treaty projects by El Salvador and Honduras were added yesterday to two already proposed by Guatemala for consideration of the Central American Conference in session here.

Delegates from five republics considered Guatemala's two projects—one a general treaty of peace and friendship, and the other a treaty of confraternity suggested by President Ubico who invited the neighboring countries to discuss revision of the 1923 Washington treaties. El Salvador offered an alternative project for a peace treaty. And Honduras put forward a treaty of confraternity.

Big as a Hen's Egg

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Jonker Diamond

Newly-Found Stone From South Africa, Bought From Prospector by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer For About $350,000, a 726-Carat Diamond That Ranks Fourth Largest in the World.

Paris Spy Furore Now at 'Papers' Stage

PARIS, March 21 (AP)—French secret police were hot on new trails today in their broadening investigation of what authorities call the greatest spy ring in history—a ring they say ferreted out naval and military secrets of the United States, England and France.

Fresh angles were uncovered in the first examination of documents seized yesterday when six persons were arrested as a result, authorities said, of revelations drawn from the two American prisoners, Mr. Robert Switz and his wife, Marjorie, of East Orange, N. J.

Investigators said they were convinced the band had been operating for at least 10 years, but that it was so skillfully organized that it largely escaped the attention of police. They added the belief that besides military information, financial, political and trade secrets were peddled.

Scottish Companies Win Wreck Rescue Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scot.—The Board of Trade Shield for the Life Saving Apparatus Company in Great Britain, which performs the best work service of the year, has been awarded for 1933 equally to the three companies of Fraserburgh, Rattray Head and Cairnbulg in Aberdeenshire.

The steam trawler North Queen was driven ashore by an easterly gale in February. From 11 p. m. to 5 a. m. the following morning the men of these companies worked in a bitter wind, many of them at times up to their waists in water, to get a line across to the ship in order to rescue the crew by the breeches-buoy.

Labor Settlement For Undesirables, Gen. Smuts' Plan

South Africa's Minister of Justice Against Class Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Experiments in the corrective treatment of certain types of criminals were foreshadowed by Gen. J. C. Smuts, Minister of Justice, in reply to representations by a deputation from the Joint Colored and European Council.

General Smuts, who received the deputation most sympathetically, said that he had lived among colored people all his life. He claimed to know them to be a law-abiding and respectable people on the whole, and he declared that any legislation with which he was connected would certainly not be of a repressive nature against them as a class. He would naturally do everything in his power to punish "hooliganism," but there would be no distinction in any legislation between Europeans and non-Europeans.

General Smuts advocated the institution of labor colonies. The best thing to do with undesirable people, he said, was to remove them from the body of the community and place them in labor settlements because they were a danger to the self-respecting people around them.

This was particularly true where they were living in a poor class, for while people might be exceedingly poor they could be highly respectable. Unfortunately, they might be classed as undesirables, because of the type of people near them.

Sky-Ride 'Rehabilitated'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The Sky-Ride, which carried nearly 1,500,000 persons across the 1850-foot span over a Century of Progress exposition grounds last summer, is being completely "rehabilitated" at a cost of $100,000 to make it safe for another season's operation, world's fair authorities have announced.

Night Classes at Clemson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.—Dean W. H. Washington of the school of vocational education at Clemson College has announced that a large number of carpenters, brick masons and master mechanics have been enrolled in night classes by Clemson seniors majoring in industrial education.

Woman Holds Building Office

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The suburb of Niles Center, Ill., which has a woman building commissioner, Miss Olive Langfeld, is the only community in the whole Chicago region to trust this job to a woman, according to the Straus Securities Corporation, which makes a regular survey of building in this section.

HEINZ

This page tells of the measures we employ to give our products fine quality and flavor. It tells a story of service—of 65 years of hard striving to give our customers better and better foods at prices always equitable. We feel it is your right to know the story behind each of the 57 Varieties. Our advertising is our institution's open book.

Howard Heinz

57

HEINZ

Home folks just love them!

HEINZ home-recipe SOUPS

Cream of Mushroom
Cream of Tomato
Noodle Beef Broth
Cream of Green Pea
Cream of Celery
Cream of Asparagus
Vegetable Mock Turtle
Pepper Pot Scotch Broth
Gumbo Creole
Clam Chowder
Cream of Oyster
Consomme Bean Soup

57

If you and your family like home-made things, you will like Heinz soups. Each one of these soups has the true, delicious flavor that comes of a sound home-recipe faithfully followed.

We take great trouble to find good homey ingredients to put into them. We cook them with patient care, finishing them completely, ready for you to heat and eat. (No diluting. No blending. Nothing to add.) Then we test them and taste them to make sure the flavor and quality are just right.

We want you to try Heinz soups. *But we don't want you to risk a cent finding out how good they are!* We know they are good. So we guarantee they are good. Listen:

If you don't find Heinz soup the best you ever tasted, return the label to your Grocer and he will refund the purchase price!

HEINZ

HEINZ

makes a meal that's quick to fix!

Heinz cooked Spaghetti is all ready to heat a few minutes and serve.

Even to a delightful Italian-style sauce! We concoct a savory sauce and stir it well into the cooked spaghetti before sealing in tins. (The spaghetti, by the way, we make ourselves from fine Durum wheat flour.)

So here's rare good eating that's quick to fix. Serve it for an occasional change from more ordinary dishes. And *always!*—keep it on hand for hurry-up meals!

57

HEINZ cooked SPAGHETTI

HEINZ

8 KINDS:

57

Peas
Tomatoes
Green Beans
Vegetable Soup
Spinach
Carrots
Beets
Prunes

PAVE the way to happy childhood with bowls of Heinz Strained Foods.

Actually there is more food-value in them than in ordinary home-prepared vegetables! For Heinz keeps them sealed air-tight all through the cooking to retain all the juices and protect the valuable vitamins and minerals.

FREE A new, useful Chart of Vitamins and Minerals—showing what each one does for your baby and what foods they are found in. Write to H. J. Heinz Co., Dept. 122, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEINZ STRAINED FOODS

HEINZ

If last August you had stood in our ketchup kitchens and seen the round red Heinz tomatoes coming in from the fertile fields and had heard how these beauties had been a few short hours ago picked from luxurious plants which in turn had been raised from finest seeds cross-bred and cultured in Heinz greenhouses—and

If you then had observed how within a few more short hours these red ripe beauties were sorted, washed, scalded, sieved and set to slow simmering in kettles, with rare Heinz-selected spices blended in—and

If today, on your breakfast eggs, or your luncheon chop, or your dinner steak you poured a small thick-standing dash of Heinz Tomato Ketchup, and marveled at its rich good looks and thrilled to its fresh, live, sprightly flavor—

Why, then, we would not need to tell you how it came about that

HEINZ is the largest selling ketchup in the world

57

!

HEINZ

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY

MEAT! MEAT! MEAT! MEAT! MEAT! MEAT! MEAT! MEAT! MEAT!

—let's vary it! Let's have

HEINZ oven-baked BEANS

Variety, lady, *variety!* That's what makes your good providing a continuing success. Get away from beef and lamb and veal now and then, and serve a welcome, exciting surprise. See the family perk up, sniff, munch, and pass back for more, when you serve them Heinz Oven-Baked Beans.

For baked-bean-munching is an ancient American pastime and Heinz Baked Beans are the good old-fashioned kind.

Listen!

We buy "choice hand-picked" beans. We cull them closely, under strong lights, so that every bean used may be perfect. Then we soak them many hours in clear cold water.

Then we bake them. Bake them the old Colonial way, thoroughly, in hot, dry ovens. Baking makes them munchy, and mealy. Baking makes them more digestible and so more healthful. Baking enables us to replace the original bean-moisture with rich, savory sauce, which means you get good eating through and through. Baking is, in fact, the *only* way to make beans a glorious, exciting dish. So we bake them.

Take a few pennies to your Grocer for Heinz Oven-Baked Beans. Take a few minutes to heat them. And give your family a happy change from the eternal meat-routine . . . But, lady, please remember that

HEINZ are really OVEN-BAKED BEANS

Hear JOSEPHINE GIBSON on the RADIO! Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings Miss Gibson talks about new recipes and menus. See Radio Page for N. B. C. station and time. Tune in!

4 VARIETIES

Oven-baked beans with choice bacon pork and rich tomato sauce.

•

Oven-baked beans vegetarian style — with tomato sauce, but no pork.

Oven-baked beans Boston style with pork and sweet molasses sauce.

•

Oven-baked red kidney beans with bacon pork and special savory sauce.

57

NRA

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

More on Use of Color

Points on How to Apply What You Have Learned

We are sorry we got you muddled over that triangle last Wednesday. The triangle as drawn was correct for the primary and secondary pigment colors, but the article deals, of course, not with mixing pigments, as in paint, but with the effect of color combinations on the eye. The primary colors in the Young-Helmholtz theory of color are red, green and blue (or violet), as in last week's article. Red and green produce yellow. Red and blue, purple. Red, green and blue give white or gray. Throwing colored lights on a screen will demonstrate this. For every color there is a complementary color, which is the one that seen with it gives the impression of neutral or gray. This is not to be confused with pigment mixing. For a further discussion we recommend the article on Color in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. At the end of this article we reprint a corrected triangle, which you can paste over your old one.

How to Look Your Best—3

By Ruth Kimball Denmead

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COLORS may express different things to us. I can put a big bowl of yellow or orange flowers in a room and feel I have brought in a lot of sunshine and warmth. Greens make us think of cool woodland glades, of nature in many phases. Except in its intense bright shades, it seems cool and restful. A room that is too green, however, may give too much of a feeling of coolness and gloom. In clothes I always prefer it with a complementary touch. Red makes us think of warmth, gayety, and gypsies. If a girl has worn red well, many friends will always associate her with that color. I do think you have to feel up to red or any of the strong, warm colors. Do not wear them when you feel or look tired or jaded. They demand too much of you. Softer colors are more flattering then. Blues give a feeling of coldness, of space. When blue is grayed or softened, it is a restful shade. If you wear it well, you will always have a larger selection of ready-made clothes. The purples and violets are associated in our minds with royalty and churches. It can be beautiful in clothes when in combination and on the correct type.

Daintiness and Freshness

The light colors express daintiness, coolness and freshness. White expresses these traits more strongly than the tints because of its purity. However, it also brings out more yellow in the skin! Light colors make a person appear larger in size, but not so heavy, while the dark colors make a person appear smaller in size, but the darkness may give a feeling of heaviness. Of blondes and brunettes one authority says that blondes, golden haired and peach bloomed, are captivating by virtue of the activity of their coloring. Brunettes, the black-haired and olive skinned types, when they are not rosy of cheek, are "mysterious" by virtue of the suggestion of distance and elusiveness in their coloring.

Colors are classed as warm and cool in type. From the point of view of coloring women are also classed in warm and cool types. The brunettes and auburn-haired women are considered to have warm coloring. While blondes are considered cool in color. When hair turns gray—even if you have had brunette or auburn hair—it makes your coloring much cooler. Then we have the intermediate type which is a combination of warm and cool coloring, such as brown hair with hazel, blue, or gray eyes. Dark hair and eyes with fair pale skin and the fair hair and skin with the dark eyes. In later articles I deal with each individual type as to the wisest colors for her to use, but I will tell you a few general facts now.

Don't Accent Yellow Tints

If you have yellow in your skin, be very careful of yellows, violets, purples, strong blues, or vivid greens. The yellows cast too much of their own color, while the blues, violets, purples and vivid greens are extremely bad for brunettes, in bringing out yellow. The reason for this is that brunettes have no blue in their eyes, for the blue to accentuate. Blue does nothing for brown hair, so you reflect its complement which is yellow. A blonde wearing blue reflects the blue in her eyes and the yellow in her hair. Drab blondes or blondes with yellow in their skins must be very careful of strong blues. I have seen even vivid blondes ruined by a complete costume of vivid blue. If blue eyes are blue enough to compete with it and not seem faded, the shadows in their face will actually be blue in color, and unless they have perfect skins the part that isn't in the shadow will be yellow. A touch of the vivid blue or the vivid blue in combination with a neutral color may be lovely on this selfsame person. All neutral shades of light tan or gray need a skin without yellow in it to be flattering, unless used with another color. For a brunette the shades of green and red orange will give her skin the best color. Often a yellow green with accent on the green will do the same for a blonde with yellow in her skin.

Smooth and Rough Materials

Most of the vivid colors bring out the yellow in your skin and many of them cast shadows from their complements, accentuating deep lines or circles under the eyes. Shiny fabrics cast more reflection than dull fabrics, so be very sure when you wear satin that it is reflecting the correct color on your face. A rough fabric breaks up the color more than a smooth one; so often a color will be becoming in a rough fabric when it will not in a shiny or plain surfaced material. Lovely smooth skins gain more color by reflection than does a rough poor skin. Lovely smooth materials sometimes accentuate a poor skin by contrast, thus rough materials make a poor skin look better or a combination of textures may work into a flattering scheme.

The use of cream and off-white colors will give relief near the face from colors that force yellow. You may bring in that light color by using jewelry, flower, scarf, or you may have it on the dress. The combination of the light and dark colors often adds to the becomingness of both colors. In a décolleté, the large expanse of white in neck and arms makes many colors becoming that cannot be worn at all in the day time. All light colors increase the color in the face and all dark, dull colors absorb color from the face.

Color and Your Eyes

Eyes act as mirrors by reflecting colors worn, or their complements; so if you have a lovely pair of eyes be sure that others realize it. Often they are the one good feature in an otherwise plain face.

If you have pale eyes, they will usually look gray, blue or green according to the color you wear. Always be sure that your colors are not too strong, as they will fade them more. When eyes are pale, I feel in every costume there should be some touch, no matter how small, that will bring out additional color in the eyes. Blues, blue-greens and their complements, yellow, orange, red-orange, will usually increase the color of blue or green eyes.

When eyes are dark, dark colors will make them look darker and softer, light colors by contrast make the eyes more prominent. Red, red-orange, golds and their complements, the greens and green-blues, will bring out their color.

Color and Your Hair

Hair is stimulated by complementary colors. Fair hair reflects yellow, when blue is worn. Brown and red hair reflect the orange tints when green and green-blues are worn. But be very careful of the value and intensity. When using colors near the shade of the hair be sure they are lighter than the hair to stimulate the color, or a definitely darker shade to furnish contrast. A color the exact shade of the hair may prove monotonous, unless you have very beautiful hair and wear a color to stimulate the eyes or a touch of definite contrast with the costume. Be especially careful of the furs you wear. As they are of similar texture as hair, their effect on it is very definite.

In choosing any color for a costume, you must consider not only the best colors for you, but also the most suitable color for the type of costume you are getting. When and where you will wear it makes a great difference. It is desirable and gives the most pleasing effect to both wearer and observer when there is a color balance of light and dark, cool and warm, active and passive tones. The individual colors affect us in various ways. It is in combination that they do the most for us and for each other. You may bring out all of your artistic ability in the assembling of a costume just as much as though you had painted a picture.

Individuality Expressed

The next thing to consider is accentuating your own type. Do not follow the leader. Have individuality and above all do not be afraid to express it. American women are prone to adopt the fashionable color of the moment. That is fine if it does something for you. If it doesn't, leave it alone. Learn for yourself, so that a clever saleswoman cannot convince you otherwise. Remember, she is always there to sell. Do not wear a style if it is unflattering. There is always a large variety of styles to choose from. If you must have the latest, adjust it until it is correct for you. Do not wear it as it is, if it is not flattering. Especially after a woman is about 40 she needs flattering clothes unless she is the type that is extremely smart looking. Some women can afford to be extreme and can wear styles that are not flattering because of their extreme smartness. But about one woman in a thousand is this type.

To me a woman is more attractive if she brings out her natural beauty. The type that hasn't natural beauty is the one who can afford to sacrifice the flattery of clothes to smartness—otherwise she may not attract at all. If you feel you must go in for smartness, be very sure that you really produce a smart appearance or you will succeed only in looking bizarre.

These articles are not written with the idea that there are few women who know how to select correct clothes for themselves. I know there are many, by the number of becomingly dressed women I see every day. It was such a pleasure to me, however, when I discovered there are basic reasons for many of the things I had unconsciously known about dress. I feel all women will enjoy having a real understanding of why certain colors and lines are good for them, and why others are not, and will gain a definite idea of how to aid themselves in selecting and applying clothes to their figures and faces. If, on the other hand, you are a woman who has disliked bothering to make your clothes just the right sort, I hope these articles will make clothes more interesting to you and help to bring forth the realization that clothes are not a mere covering, but can be made a real asset.

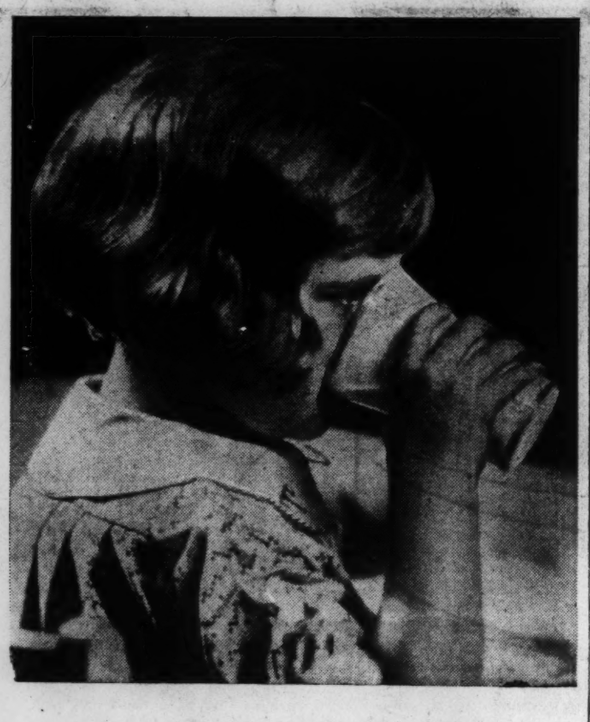
Both Photos Courtesy Marshall Field Wholesale to The Christian Science Monitor

Frock of Shadowlane Organdy

The silhouette of this evening dress for summer wear shows the fashionable sheath line from waist to knee, set off by a full bodice and shoulder ruffles and by a full flounce from knee to toe tip. Offered by Lord and Taylor, New York, and Filene's, Boston.

The Return of the Foulard

The design in the Foulard is Persian feather and it may be had in spring-green with champagne, and in contrasted shades of brown, blue or red. The Ascot scarf is fringed. Offered in sizes of 12 to 20 by Saks, Fifth Avenue, New York.



Using the Electric Washer

Here Are Some Useful Hints From Those Who Know

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

HERE are a few useful hints as to the best method of washing clothes at home, given to members of the Electrical Association for Women:

The most important part of the washing day activities is the intelligent sorting of the clothes before the actual washing begins.

Removing Stains

Remember that there are various kinds of stains which may require special treatment, and that the rough-and-ready method of classifying everything as "soiled," and bundling it all into the water together, may result in permanently fixing some of the stains into the garments. For example: most stains are caused by grease which may be animal, vegetable, or mineral. Mineral grease, although it may look the worst, is, in fact, the easiest to remove, and can be quickly dissolved in a solution of very hot water and soap. Vegetable grease also comes out in hot water. Animal grease, however, which causes the troublesome marks on collars and cuffs, sets in hot water, and no amount of rubbing after that will get it out. The garment should, therefore, be soaked in what is known as a "break down" wash of softened lukewarm water for about 20 minutes before it is put into the washer. Many other stains will disappear quite easily when soaked in this way, but should they prove obstinate a stain remover should be used. Any little extra time and thought that is given to the attention of spots and stains will prove an economy since clothes wear out far more in the washing than in the wearing.

Water in the Washer

When using an electric washing machine the temperature of the water should be rather hotter than the hand can bear. Do not overcrowd the machine if you wish to get the right water movement. If you have a full load of clothes see that the machine contains the full amount of water; if only half a load only half the amount of water should be used.

Soap and How to Use It

Soap, whether in powder or flake form, should be properly dissolved in a bowl before being added to the water. Never shred it into the washer. A particle of soap may quite easily become firmly lodged in the fabric and, being endowed with chemical action, will wear it into holes after the garment has been dried and put away. Many innocent moths have been accused of damage they never committed! Neutral soap is the best kind to use. If in bar form shred up two inches to two pints of water and boil on the stove. Remember that soap if not used at once becomes jellified, and since the jelly will look much more than the soap that made it, one is apt to think that a portion only need be used. To get the right effect, however, the entire amount should be added to the water. If one wishes to economize on soap a little borax may be used.

In the Washer

Before the clothes are put into the washer tie any ribbons or tapes into loose knots, but be careful to untie them before the rinsing process begins.

The actual washing should not take more than 2 to 8 mintues, care being taken not to subject the clothes to longer wear in the water than is necessary.

Rinsing

When feeding the clothes through the rinser commence at the small end or at a corner of the garment. Rinse thoroughly. Any soap left in will mean bad ironing results. If drying has to be done indoors hang the clothes in a room with a radiator and use an electric fan. The warm air will rise and the fan will blow it over the clothes.

Ironing

When ironing, remember that garments made of artificial silk require special treatment to prevent the iron from sticking. Roll them in a towel after being washed, and iron them when they may be said to be "dry" but not yet "aired." Do not touch silk stockings with an iron. If you want to press them fold them inside a towel first.

For Woolens

When washing woolies use lukewarm water. Never chill a woolly garment by taking it out of a hot room and hanging it up out of doors. It should be washed, rinsed and dried in the same temperature. Loosely woven woolen jumpers will neither stretch nor shrink if tacked onto something in the form of a good backing before they are washed and dried.

Blankets pass quite comfortably through the wringer if a corner is put in first. They should be rinsed in lukewarm water in which a little soap is added. Two people should shake the blanket well before pegging it up to dry.

One more hint—don't attempt to do too much on the washing day. If your laundry basket contains some heavy things in addition to the light, put them aside and wash them another time.

Rhubarb-Apple Pie

Place
1½ cups flour and
1 teaspoon salt in mixing bowl. Then blend together
⅓ cup lard and
¼ cup boiling water; then add to the flour and salt and make a stiff dough. Use one-half of the pastry and roll out on floured board and line tin. Wipe rhubarb with a damp cloth and cut into one-inch pieces, filling the unbaked pastry with one well-covered layer of
rhubarb. Pare enough
apples and cut into eighth slices and fill the balance of tin. Beat
2 eggs and pour over the fruit, season with
½ to ¾ cup brown sugar and dot with
butter. Roll out remaining pastry and cover the pie, cutting in slits to allow steam to escape. Bake in oven (425 deg. Fah.) for 35 to 40 minutes.

Altering Little Girls' Frocks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE girls' dresses are so often outgrown before they show much sign of wear that methods of lengthening and widening such garments frequently test the ingenuity of the home seamstress on whom work of this kind usually falls. As loving interest is an important factor in making these changes, the altered garment can be so planned as to be even prettier than before, the necessary changes being attractive and becoming rather than merely utilitarian.

Fortunately, many of the new spring models in youthful garments offer more than the usual quota of helpful and practical ideas for this kind of home sewing. Window displays, specialty shops, department stores, children's catalogues, published patterns, newspaper advertising and the like are well worth study, with a view to what is up-to-date in youthful styles. From all these sources, the observing home seamstress can pick and choose such fashion details as will meet her particular need.

For instance, the so-called "demure" styles for girls are often interpreted by pleatings and ruffles that are adaptable both to skirt and waist alterations and suited to a wide range of materials. Either one of these trimmings can be attractively applied, and at the same time serve the desired purpose of bringing an outgrown dress up to the present measurements of its rapidly growing little wearer.

Pleatings Are Smart

Pleatings give a more tailored look than ruffles and are more suitably used for alterations on school frocks of dark cotton broadcloth, sheer wool or challis, leaving ruffles for making necessary changes in "party" or "semi-party" dresses. In lengthening a skirt from the lower edge with pleating, the material should match in color if not in fabric, especially for a plain school dress. For more fancy frocks, taffeta is well liked as it pleats easily. In all such trimming, the exposed edge lies flatter if picot finished rather than hemmed, though a narrow, machine-stitched hem, well pressed, does very well. The preferred way to apply the pleating, when for lengthening, is merely to attach it under the edge of the skirt, topstitching the skirt over the top of the pleating, giving a flat, tailored appearance. Similar trimming is usually repeated elsewhere on the dress where added length and width is needed. An inset front panel, set with bright buttons, and edged on each side with narrow pleating not only freshens the dress but can be made to add many inches to its width. If material must be eked out, such a panel may be made of two strips, fastened down the center with linked buttons.

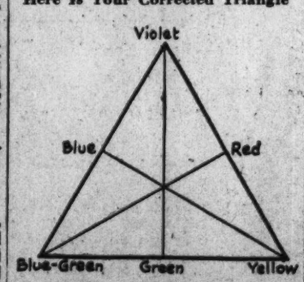
Ruffles give a more fly-away look to a youthful frock and are often applied with a heading to increase the light and airy effect. Ruffles may ripple over shoulders, outline slit sleeves and trim the edges and ends of fluttering sashes. When a dressy little frock must be lengthened and also widened, the skirt can be slashed for a few inches at intervals and the applied ruffle at the bottom extend vertically up these openings, giving added fullness at the lower edge as well as length.

At the Neck

Quaint collars and cuffs with prim little velvet ribbon bows are another convenient feature of the "demure" style for children. These details are suited to garments of the "tot" age as well as to those of the "junior" type. They may take the form of plastrons, bibs, capelets—or any becoming outline that will meet the requirements of the growing girl in the way of increased shoulder and chest width. An ingenious mother has devised what she calls her "replacement" method, in the use of these deep shoulder collars, as she utilizes material carefully cut away from under the collar, to make necessary alterations elsewhere on the dress. A piece of non-matching material may be substituted for this removed section as the space is fully covered by the ample collar. Some of the shoulder trimmings on new spring models are in yoke-like outline and are stitched firmly to the garment; others are held in place by buttons of contrasting color, so that this "replacement" method seems to have everything in its favor. Sufficient material like the dress is in this way released to make a hip yoke for lengthening a too-short skirt! A similar replacement from under deep cuffs, will give material for inset fullness in too-snug sleeves! This ingenious method is also used in the placing of belts and sashes, a drop of several inches often prolonging the wearability of an apparently outgrown dress. At the same time, the addition of a conveniently wide belt, or a broad sash, will not mark the garment as a "made-over."

This sewing trick need not be resorted to if material can be matched, but in enlarging children's dresses of plaids, checks, stripes or prints, the idea is well worth remembering, as the needed accessories can repeat the predominating note of a vari-colored fabric.

Here Is Your Corrected Triangle



The Christian Science Monitor

(This series is appearing on Wednesdays)

'Soup of the Evening—Beautiful Soup'

Jellied Bouillon

3 cans beef bouillon
1 can tomatoes
1 bay leaf
½ teaspoon celery seeds
½ grated cucumber
1 box Knox's gelatin
3 soup cans water
1 onion chopped
1 green pepper chopped

Into kettle put water, tomatoes, onion, pepper, celery seed and bay leaf. Boil 15 minutes, stir in cucumber and bouillon and boil up once. Strain through cheesecloth, and stir in gelatin that has first been soaked in ½ cup cold water. Cool and then put on ice. Allow several hours to harden. Stir up well before serving. Serves 12.

Mrs. Winifred Andrews Hubbell,
The Principia

Huntington Soup

1 can corn
2 cups chicken stock
2 cups canned tomatoes
1 sliced onion
1½ tablespoons butter
1½ tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
Few grains cayenne pepper

Chop corn, add stock, tomatoes and onions. Bring slowly to boiling point. Rub through a sieve. Melt butter, add flour, and pour on gradually while stirring constantly, the hot mixture. Season with salt and cayenne.

Miss Hannah Dutaud, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Cream of Mushroom Soup

½ pound mushrooms
2 cups water
1 small stock celery
2 carrots
½ onion
Several sprigs parsley
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups top milk or cream
1¼ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon paprika
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg

Wash mushrooms, trim stems and cover with the 2 cups cold water. Add celery, parsley minced, carrots and onion. Cover closely and simmer 20 minutes. Drain the vegetables, reserving the stock or water in which they were cooked. Put vegetables through food chopper, using finest knife. Melt the butter, blend with flour, add carefully the vegetable stock and cream, and last add the ground vegetables and seasoning. Serve the soup topped with whipped cream, garnished with paprika and small sprig of parsley.

Mrs. Cleveland A. Newton, St. Louis, Mo.

—From "Kitchenology With Principia Friends," by The Principia Mothers' Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Long sleeves are ingeniously introduced into décolleté frocks. Lanvin shows a black georgette crêpe dress that has a square décolletage that runs across the top of the long sleeves, which are dropped three or four inches below the shoulder, thus bared in a drop-line effect. A band of the material supports the dress by hanging it around the neck, as it were.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Hostess and Guest

Consideration on Both Sides Is the Keynote

Etiquette in Daily Living—19

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS becoming more and more the custom in the United States to serve a house guest her breakfast in her own room, with perhaps the exception of Sunday morning breakfast. This leaves the hostess free to get her family off expeditiously and to attend to necessary duties and also gives the guest a chance to dispose of her own chores before the visiting begins. Even Jane Smith, who does her own house-work, may herself carry the breakfast tray to her guest's room.

It is always considerate for a guest who is in a home where there are no servants to offer to be of assistance. But a hostess will be very sure that it is kind to do so before accepting the offer. Mrs. Smith has invited the Neighborlies over to dinner. It is the first time this has happened and Mrs. Neighborlie, wishing to honor the occasion, wears her new dress with, of course, long sleeves, if it happens to be the style. Shall Mrs. Smith allow Mrs. Neighborlie to "help with the dishes"? On this point the etiquette experts have little to say. But a loving hostess with her guest's welfare at heart would hardly wish Mrs. Neighborlie to run the risk of ruining her pretty dress with splatters of dishwater or gravy. On the other hand a house guest in a home for several days will probably have a suitable frock which she can wear when assisting her hostess.

A mother will be very careful that her children do not take unseemly liberties either with her guest or her guest's belongings. Especially is this true if the guest is not used to children. A guest is helpless to object or protest. But one can hardly expect Miss Smartly (who is not used to children) to think it's "cute" that small Betty used up all her expensive French perfume, "'cause she liked smelly things." A hostess is responsible for the treatment of her guest whether it be by a member of her family or by her servants. On this point etiquette is very firm. Wherever possible, she will make reparation for losses.

In seating guests either at a luncheon or at a dinner a hostess will take particular pains to place together those who are (or who she thinks will be) congenial. Upon this depends in very great measure the happiness of her guests. She will of course have no tête-à-têtes or do anything else that could make any guest feel "out of things."

Aunt Bessie, hot, travel-stained, disheveled, arrived at the Blanke's late one summer afternoon for a few days' visit. She found a group of relatives gathered on the vine-covered front porch. They were all cool and dainty in freshly donned summer attire.

"Come in, Aunt Bessie," said Mrs. Blanke cordially, escorting her guest directly into the house and up to her room. "I am not going to ask you to greet the rest of us until you have a chance to rest up a bit. Dinner won't be ready for an hour."

The loving tact which saw at once the dilemma in which Aunt Bessie was placed and which gave her a chance to escape from an embarassing situation, she has never forgotten. It remains the high-water mark of her whole trip.

What About the Guest?

The guest in return has responsibilities to her hostess. She will, for instance, be satisfied with every arrangement that her hostess makes. It is her business to be pleased and adaptable and not thrust in her own ideas of better plans. A house-guest will make no outside engagements without first consulting her hostess. Miss Smartly is a more efficient person than Mrs. Nexttown, but she will not for that reason take the reins into her own hands, suggest improvements in her hostess's way of keeping house, bringing up her children or piloting her husband. She will not indulge in mental criticism either. If Mr. and Mrs. Nexttown so far forget themselves as to get into a family squabble in front of Miss Smartly she will of course do her best to be oblivious of the uncomfortable fact. Certainly she will not jump into the arena and side up with one of the wrestlers. And of course no guest ever repeats to outsiders anything of a disagreeable or private nature which has taken place in a home where she has enjoyed hospitality.

Mrs. Brown invites a few friends in to spend the evening. Among these is Miss Younglion, who has received musical training. If Mrs. Brown wishes her guest to perform it is kind to ask her beforehand instead of exclaiming gushingly out of a clear sky, "And now I'm sure Miss Younglion has something for us!" If the young lady sings professionally her hostess will be very sure that it will be acceptable before she asks her at all. She would not be so unkind of course as to ask her to perform during luncheon or on any other occasion until the dishes have ceased to rattle and the servants have withdrawn.

It is gracious of Miss Younglion to respond at once without being urged. She will give a small, well selected and well prepared group and end it there. Most people would rather talk than listen and Miss Younglion knows this. She will not be upset or take it as a personal insult if she is not invited to perform at all.

Miss Drabley, also a guest, may feel that among such talented people as Miss Younglion she has nothing to contribute to the pleasure of the occasion. But if there were no sympathetic and listening ears this would be very hard on the performers. Miss Drabley can give much through her own appreciation and be a real inspiration to Miss Younglion. This was once pointed out to a woman who believed that she was without social assets, and so reversed her viewpoint as to what she had to give socially that she has become a much invited guest. If Julia Doe is present she will be entertained by the music and she will neither yawn or act bored nor will she look supercilious if Miss Younglion skids in trying to make high C.

If Mrs. Grandperson invites Mrs. Newcomer to drive with her the relationship is again that of hostess and guest. The hostess may inquire if there is anywhere the latter would prefer to drive. Wisdom and etiquette say that it is usually better to leave the choice to Mrs. Grandperson. Surely young Mrs. Newcomer will not ask if she may stop here and there to do several errands or on the way home if she may run into the butcher shop to get some meat for dinner.

If Liquor Is Served

The Wineberrys serve liquor in their home since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Miss Veriyoung doesn't drink. What shall she do when she is their guest? The question of drinking has become no longer a matter of small importance or of social usage to many people. The circumstances that have forced this question to the front during the past half century have made it definitely a moral issue with these people. Where this has become the case on any point, etiquette withdraws. Miss Veriyoung believes in total abstinence and she will therefore never drink at the Wineberrys' or any other place. In matters which concern her conscience she is the sole arbiter of her affairs.

It is usual to ask a guest if she wishes liquor. She can then reply quietly, "No, thank you." If toasts are drunk she drinks hers in water. She will not criticize others or judge them for their differing viewpoints nor will she enter into any discussion on the subject. If the Wineberrys are people trained to good usage they will not urge her or even remark upon her position. If they are so rude as to make Miss Veriyoung unhappy about the situation she will probably learn to choose her friends more wisely in the future.

This series of 25 articles is running on Wednesdays.

By Louise Dahl-Wolfe to The Christian Science Monitor

An Aztec Print on Crepe Trifari—a Crown Rayon Fabric. This Ensemble Is Extremely Smart, Particularly as It Boasts a Seven-Eighths-Length Fitted Black Wool Coat.

Shopping Made Easy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MANY efforts have been made for a long time to develop the average shopper into a more informed and careful purchaser. The weak point in the argument has been the fact that to discriminate between reliable and poor qualities in most goods requires laboratory methods. Let us consider textiles, for instance. Even where such simplifications have been formulated as burning the ends of yarns, scraping materials with the thumb nail, examining it under a magnifying glass, and exposing it to sun and suds, the shopper is at a disadvantage, for such trials must be made at home—not at the counter—and in the meantime a bargain may be lost or an immediate need remain too long unsatisfied.

The new movement, therefore, which advocates the award of an approval-seal to fabrics which have passed laboratory tests is a great advance over amateur methods in the defense of the consumer.

Among the fabrics which have met the challenge most whole-heartedly is crown-rayon. The Viscose Company sells crown-rayon yarn to the weavers. The weavers or "converters" submit the finished cloth to the Viscose Company, which sends it to the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau to have proved its wearing, dry-cleaning and laundering resistance, and its immunity to sun and suds. If it meets the tests it is given the Crown-Tested Quality Grade-Mark. This appears again on manufactured garments, for the protection of the shops. In addition, a hanger-tag is supplied for dresses made of crown rayon which have passed the tests and which retail from $16.75 up, and which are sponsored by leading fashion publications and smart shops.

In the matter of allure, the new fabrics in crown-tested rayon need no criterion but the esthetic sensibility of the consumer. New weaves, colors and print designs commend them to the spring wardrobe. And designers and manufacturers have done the materials justice in the models they are presenting for wear all around the clock.

Our illustration shows an afternoon frock in an aztec print on a crêpe-trifari. It reveals a clever adjustment of shoulder-yoke and sleeve and an interesting cuff and jabot. The fitted black wool coat lined with the dress material completes a costume of the most approved type.

A particularly attractive fabric for evening frocks is aquarelle, which has a stained glass effect because one of its design elements is slightly in relief, giving a transparency to the contrasted element.

Handrella presents a solid-color surface checked off into small squares by a sheer line that gives the effect of hemstitching. Corduroy and piqué ribs are still in evidence, but materials are very soft. Diagonals and checked and dotted designs are much seen. As a rule, backgrounds are darker than the pattern, and patterns, instead of sprawling, are compact and set, and often very small. The antediluvian "shepherds' plaid" has gamboled back into favor. Twin prints are again effectively used for frocks and coats en suite.

Colors are dainty and crisp. Blues, yellows and pinks appear constantly. Yellow and pink are both used as accent colors on navy.

Stocking Tests

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

It will be good news for the consumer that a Bureau of Hosiery Standards has been incorporated which will test all full-fashioned silk stockings submitted to it, and stamp on the heels of those grades that are "ratified" a shield of approval. For ratification the hosiery must conform to those specifications for the quality of the silk and the excellence of the workmanship that the Committee of Standards has set up for the bureau. Manufacturers will be supplied with transfer shields for all the output which has been approved, and frequently-repeated tests will assure the continued integrity of the certificate.

Manufacturers of standing are glad to protect themselves in this way against the competition of low-class hosiery issued for quick, cheap sales; department stores will find it advantageous to offer what will satisfy the customer; and women will certainly rejoice in the opportunity to know whether or not they are buying stockings whose "expectancy" is favorable.

The president of the concern told the writer that it should be possible to produce well-wearing stockings that could retail at 75 cents a pair. Below that price he believed a reliable quality could not be manufactured and marketed.

Caramel-Pecan Pie

(A Corrected Version)

On Dec. 22 we published a recipe for caramel-pecan pie which subsequent experience showed us was a bit heavy with flour. The person who sent in the recipe now gives us the correct flour ingredient. Please destroy the other copy in your recipe file and use this.—Editor.

Brown
½ cup sugar in skillet. Dilute
½ cup sweetened condensed milk with
1¼ cups hot water. When sugar is browned and melted, gradually add milk to the sirup and cook until caramel dissolves. Pour this liquid into a double boiler. Add
¼ teaspoon salt. Bring liquid to a boil. Add
⅓ cup flour which has been moistened with
½ cup water and blended to a smooth paste. Stir constantly until mixture thickens. Continue cooking 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Remove two tablespoons of the filling and combine with
2 egg yolks which have been well beaten, then turn into the hot mixture. Cook for five minutes longer and add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Cool. Add
⅔ cup chopped pecans. Pour into a baked pastry shell. Cover with a meringue made by folding together
2 egg whites stiffly beaten, and
3 tablespoons sugar. Bake 15 minutes in a slow oven (300° F.) until the meringue is firm and slightly brown.

Club Houses—and Club Houses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE extremely interesting and informative article by Miss Marjorie Shuler in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section of March 7, entitled "Can Women's Clubs Survive," there were some arresting statistics. Among them were those pertaining to club-houses, "the city clubs perhaps being the most lavish with respect to buildings and budgets."

The story brought to mind an experience of mine while I was visiting for a few weeks in a city where I had many friends and club acquaintances.

Invitations for luncheons and dinners were numerous. One day the meeting place would be designated as the City Women's Club House. There one found the most expensive of furnishings, a dining room where an elaborate meal was served in the most approved manner, also a smaller room where business women, who had less time at their disposal, might enjoy a satisfying luncheon.

Another day the meeting place would be the City Federation Club House, a block away from the other one. There one found the same restful surroundings and exquisite service.

At other times we would meet at any one of four or five other large establishments owned and managed by organized women of the city. Sometimes these were the property of professional and specialized groups, others were frankly recreational centers. But there they were, nearly a dozen of them in one city.

A woman who was on the governing board of several of these clubs told me that it was a constant financial problem to maintain them, and meet the requirements of a membership composed largely of women who felt that their club home should be "as good as, or better than, any other club house in the city."

Here was, obviously, a situation that had got entirely out of the realm of club necessity or efficiency. Some of these houses have since been sold and adapted to other uses. All have become much simpler in style of upkeep and management.

There is another picture of club houses—one that may be seen on many a tree-shaded village street. One appears to me at this moment. It had been the home of one of the prominent families of the town until business changes and the lure of the city left it vacant. It was too large for any of the townspeople to use as a home, but there was no community center in the town. This thought occurred and reoccurred to the women.

It is not necessary to relate in detail the story of the chicken pie suppers, strawberry festivals, sales of aprons and fancy articles, concerts and entertainments, which were planned and carried through by the women of the town before they finally owned the house.

The men of the town—carpenters, plumbers, and artisans of all sorts—gave "day's works." Long afternoons were spent making dainty curtains and covering with bright cotton materials chairs which were salvaged from attics and sheds.

There it now stands, a monument to the industry and perseverance of country women. It is a community center where a little theater group rehearses and produces plays, the meeting place of all the townspeople, young and old, every Saturday evening. From that stage, old-time fiddler's contests have rung the changes on "The Fisher's Hornpipe" and "The Irish Washerwoman." The woman's club meets there once a week.

The story of this club house can be multiplied by thousands all over the United States. There are club houses—and club houses.

Look at the Cottons!

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

The design influences in cottons this summer are Mexican, as expressed in brilliant colors and stripes; Russian, as expressed in corded textures; peasant in the conventional treatment of flower and geometric motifs in prints.

Water-repellant finishes give a new permanence to organdy, dimity, voile, corduroy. Many sheer cottons are subjected to an anti-crease treatment; and shrinkage is greatly controlled.

Combinations of pink and gray; pink and red; chartreuse, red-brown and soft blue; turquoise and red-brown; beige and green; and plaids of coral, navy and brown give individuality to the season's palette.

Organdies have a merry look, with countenances all crinkled up as if in laughter. They are trying to keep up with the seersuckers, which are fashion leaders this summer—and decidedly parvenus.

Neutral backgrounds give a dainty look to plaids, stripes and dots. And white fields that are corded, striped, honeycombed and brocaded set off circles, checks and dots. Dots add to themselves touches of supererogation by scratching upon their smooth surfaces dashes, zigzags and curlicues by way of final perfection.

Voiles printed by the photo-engraving process in two colors, each color in two tones, are unique in their harmonies and charming.

Corded lace is a smart new material for tailored formal daytime wear.

Cotton coatings show loose, helter-skelter weaves and also waffle and chevron textures and monks cloth effects.

Are you always on the go? Do you want a petticoat that won't bind or hamper those long, hurried strides?

In the above illustration . . . Note the deep hem, and the overlapping front panel that gives maximum freedom of movement and serves as an excellent shadow proof panel.

● This Petticoat—No. 18485—is made of Silk Crepe in tea rose, white and black, and each size can be adjusted to various waist measurements.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Security Prices Lack Stability In Quiet Market

Pursue Downward Course but Volume of Trading Very Light

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Labor trouble fears dominated the financial markets today and most speculative categories exhibited a heavy tone.

Presidential intervention in the motor and rail situations brought hopes of an early adjustment of existing differences, but traders generally showed an inclination to step out of the picture until further reassurances are received from Washington.

Brokerage opinion was rather bearish as the Chief Executive prepared to confer with the automobile manufacturers this afternoon and with union leaders tomorrow. Whether a compromise can be arranged was a question widely debated.

Stocks failed to follow through on their yesterday's rally, and losses of 1 to around 3 points were suffered by leading issues. The activity expanded moderately on the decline. Intermittent rallies failed to get far.

Shares of Homestake Mining, on the first sales in several days, yielded some 20 points. U. S. Smelting was off more than 3, and others, down 1 to more than 2, included General Motors, Chrysler, du Pont, American Smelting, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, U. S. Steel, American Can, Case, Bethlehem Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Western Union, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and N. Y. Central.

Stocks quietly recovered in the late trading. Extreme declines of 1 to around 3 points were about halved. U. S. Smelting was off about 2, after having been down 5 points.

General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe and du Pont showed late recessions of around a point. Alcohols were firm.

Stock Exchange Measure

Although the financial district, as a whole, saw little good in the revamped stock exchange control measure, in some quarters it was thought that, with a few more changes, it might be made workable. Most brokers, however, were in accord with the statement made by Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, that "this bill is destructive and not constructive."

Commission houses reported that, in addition to worries threatened over strikes, traders were concerned about potential difficulties in the steel industry which might result from charges of the Federal Trade Commission that its orders on price-fixing had been violated.

Estimates of freight car loadings for last week, based on the reports of some 20 leading carriers, indicated a gain of about 20,000. The seasonal increase would be in the neighborhood of 3000. An aggregate of around 632,000 loadings would mean an advance over the like week last year of nearly 40 per cent.

Although the January earnings of the railroads, estimated on the reports of more than 60 companies, were the best since 1931, it was believed in some banking circles that they would fail to cover the fixed charges by approximately $12,000,000.

Bonds in Narrow Range

The bond market showed little animation today as prices drifted irregularly within a small gauge. Traders limited their operations in the secondary groups during the early trading because of the uninspiring behavior of the stock market. U. S. Governments and high grade corporate ratings were generally firm in light trading.

In the most actively traded corporate divisions small gains and losses were about even. Some loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, Phillips Petroleum, Goodyear and Kansas Gas & Electric moved ahead slightly.

Fractional losers included Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, Duquesne Light 4½s, Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s, National Dairy 5½s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Western Union 5s.

U. S. Governments met enough support to absorb offerings within small margins of yesterday's final quotations. Treasury 3¼s and Liberty Fourth 4¼s yielded 3-32s and 4-32s of a point respectively, but most of the other federal loans were a shade higher.

German issues contributed the major part of the relatively small turnover in foreign loans during the forenoon. The Reich 7s rose a point, while the 5½s slipped back after an early fractional gain. Colombia 6s improved but other leading South Americans had a somewhat easy tone. Canadian and Austrian loans edged up a little; Australian 5s were transferred at a small decline.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Tuesday	80.7	86.3	88.3	85.1
Week ago	81.0	87.6	88.4	86.7
Month ago	80.7	87.3	87.4	85.1
Year ago	61.4	61.6	77.4	66.8
Two years ago	89.8	73.6	84.0	78.5
Three years ago	88.5	102.2	101.1	97.3
High (1934)	81.2	87.8	88.5	85.8
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100)

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.87⅛	.87⅛	.86⅛	.87⅛	— ⅛
July	.87⅝	.87⅝	.86⅝	.87⅛	+ ⅛
Sept.	.88⅝	.88⅝	.87⅝	.88¼	— ⅛

Corn

May	.50⅞	.51	.50⅛	.50⅝	— ⅛
July	.54⅝	.54⅞	.54⅜	.54⅞	+.01⅜
Sept.	.59⅝	.59½	.58¾	.59½	+.04½

Oats

May	.33⅝	.34	.33½	.34	— ⅛
July	.34⅜	.34½	.34⅛	.34½	— ⅛
Sept.	.34⅛	.34½	.34	.34½	— ⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.67⅝	.67¼	.67⅜	
July	.67⅝	.68⅜	.68⅝	—¼

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.21	Last Mar.20
11⅞	6⅝		Adams Express	1400	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
74½	70¼	.6	Adams Exp pf	100	73½	74¼	74¼	
34⅜	16	.1	Adams Millis	2000	31⅞	30	30⅜	30⅜
11⅝	7⅜		Addressograph	400	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
7⅝	5½		Advance Rumley	400	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
9¾	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
108¼	94½	3	Air Reduction	300	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	97⅝
23½	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1000	23½	23	23	23
5½	3¾		Alleghany Corp	3900	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14⅝	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	700	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
160¾	144	6	Allegh pf ww XL	100	8	8	8	8
23¾	18¾		Allied Chem	900	180	147½	148¼	150
7¾	4		Allis Chalmers	1300	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19⅜
45	25	.50	Amal Leather	400	41½	39	39	39
50⅝	41½	.2	Amal Leather pf	200	40	38	38	38
36	25¼		Amerada	700	48¾	46	47¾	48
23	14⅛		Am Ag Ch Del	700	38¼	37¾	37¾	38½
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note	100	18	18	18	18
64	46½		Am Bank Note pf	30	46	46	46	46
38	28	.80	Am Beet Sug pf	80	54½	53	53	55½
107	96	7	Am Brake S&F	100	31½	31¼	31¼	31
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Brake S&F pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105⅝
142	126½	7	Am Can	4900	97¾	96	97¼	97
33⅛	23¼		Am Can pf	100	140¼	140¼	140¼	141
13⅝	6½		Am Car & Fdry	700	37½	37½	37½	37½
31½	20½		Am Chain	200	52	50	50	50
55	46¼	3	Am Chain pf	100	9¾	8¼	8½	9
6½	3¼		Am Chicle	200	52	38¼	38¼	38¼
62½	47⅜		Am Colortype	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
6	2⅝		Am Com Alcohol	1700	51½	49¾	49¾	51
22	8		Am Encaustic T	200	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
13¾	7¾		Am European	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
35	12		Am & For Pow	700	10	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
17½	9¾		Am & For Pow 6	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
22¾	17¼	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	12¾	12	12	12
10½	7¼		Am Hawaiian	700	18	18¼	18¾	18¾
43¼	30½		Am Hide & L	100	9	9	9	9
10	6½		Am Hide & L pf	200	37⅜	36	36	37
11	6¼		Am Ice	300	32⅝	1.80		
38⅛	26¼		Am International	400	8⅝	8¾	9	8½
74⅝	50		Am Locomotive	600	32½	31¼	32	32½
27⅝	18		Am Loco pf	200	65	64	64	66
34⅝	21	1½	Am Metal	1200	22¼	22	22¼	23½
12¾	5⅞		Am News	430	31¾	30	30	31
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am Power & Lt	2700	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
17⅝	13¾		Am P&L 5% pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
28¼	17⅛		Am Radiator	5000	14¼	13⅝	14	14¼
7⅝	3¼		Am Rolling Mill	8000	23⅜	23¼	23¾	23⅞
2⅜	1		Am Seating	100	5	5	5	5
51¼	41		Am Ship & Com	400	15⅜	14⅝	15	15
28½	19¼		Am Smelt & Ref	9700	42½	40½	41⅝	42⅛
66¼	55		Am Steel Fdries	1400	21½	19¾	20¾	20¾
61	46	2	Am Stores	200	40½	40½	40½	41
125¼	107⅜	9	Am Sugar Ref	700	52	52	52	52½
13	4⅞		Am Tel & Tel	2700	118	117	117½	118½
27⅞	16¾	1	Am Tob "B"	1000	70	69	69¾	70
88	78½	7	Am Type Fndrs	400	10	9½	9¾	9½
6⅞	4⅛		Am Type F pf	100	8	8	8	8
83¾	61⅝	1.40g	Am Vis Fibre	1000	23½	23	23	23
9	3¾		Am Wat W & E	1000	20½	20¼	20¾	20⅝
17⅛	11⅜		Am Woolen	100	74¼	74¼	74½	74½
83¾	61⅝	1.40g	Am Woolen pf	400	14⅜	14	14	14½
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap	1000	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	74½
17⅞	13½		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7	7	7	7
92	84	6½	Anaconda Cop	8000	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
33	26⅛	1	Archer Daniels	50	90½	90	90	90
88	78¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	31
6⅞	4⅛		Armour Ill A	1200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
3⅝	2¼		Armour Ill B	700	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
64¼	55		Armour Ill pf	3000	59¾	57½	57¾	59⅝
8⅜	3⅝		Arnold Constable	200	7	6¾	6¾	7
9	4¼		Artloom Corp	20	7½	7½	7½	7½
3½	1		Art Metal Const	20	7	7	7	7
18¼	11⅛		Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
73⅜	54		Asso Dry Goods	400	15⅝	15½	15½	15¾
85½	70½	4.80e	Atchison T&SF	3700	68	63	63½	66
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	100	79	79	79	79¼
85¾	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	6000	30¼	29½	30	30
18⅛	7¾		Atlas Tack	70	97	96	96	96
57⅜	47¾	2	*Auburn Auto	100	14½	14½	14½	15
18¾	7		Austin Nichols	200	52¼	51½	51¼	52
10¾	8¾		Aviation Corp Del	3700	8½	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞

—B—

16	11		Baldwin Loco	5000	13⅜	12⅞	13	13¼
55	38		Baldwin Loco pf	900	50⅛	47	47⅜	48⅜
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	8000	23½	22⅛	22⅜	23⅜
47⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	900	31	29⅜	30⅛	30½
46½	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42	42	42	42
6½	3		Barker Bros	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
36	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	110	30	30	30	30
10	7¾		Barnsdall A	1000	8½	8	8	8½
18	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
82½	55	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	82½	82½	82½	82½
14¾	8		Belding Hem	1000	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
110½	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	1000	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
18	12⅛	1⅜	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	110½	110½	110½	109⅞
23¾	16⅛		Benefit Ind L	2700	17½	16⅜	16⅜	17½
33¾	26½	.25b	Bendix Aviation	5700	19⅛	17⅞	18⅛	18⅜
45½	34¾		Best & Co	1700	33	32¼	32¾	32½
82	65¼		Bethlehem Steel	11000	41½	39	39¾	42
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	400	73¾	72½	72½	73½
16¼	10⅝		Blaw Knox	40	38¾	34¼	34¼	36¾
58¼	48⅛		Blumenthal pf	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13¾
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	57⅛	54½	56½	58¼
27½	19½	1.60	Borden Co	1900	23½	22¾	23¼	23
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	900	25	24¼	24¾	25
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	1200	15	14⅝	14¾	15⅜
20¾	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	18½	18½	18½	18½
36¼	29½		Brooklyn Man T	2000	30¾	28¾	29¼	30⅜
87	83½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	85¼
61	56¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	58	58	58	
9¾	4¾		Bucyrus Erie	700	7½	7	7	7⅜
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11
7⅞	5⅜		Budd Mfg	1500	8¼	8	8¼	8
8½	3⅜		Budd Wheel	1100	4¼	4	4	4
15½	7¾		Bullard	700	12	11¾	11¾	12½
4	1		Burns Bros A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19¾	15	.40	Burns Bros pf	270	18	18	18	18
32¾	21⅞		Burroughs Add	2810	15¾	15½	15½	16⅛
			Byers	900	26⅜	25½	26¾	26⅝

—C—

27½	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	600	24	23	23	24
15⅞	9½		Campbell Wy&C	1000	13¾	13	13½	13¾
6¾	4		Calumet & Hecla	900	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
29½	26¼	1	Canada Dry	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	14200	17⅝	16⅜	16⅜	17½
33¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	31	31	31	31½
86¾	65⅞		Case Thresh	1900	70½	68½	69¼	70¾
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2800	29	28½	29¼	29½
3¼	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	200	2½	2½	2½	
44⅞	23¼	h	Celanese Corp	8200	38¾	37¾	38	39½
14¼	6½		Celotex Cp	300	3½	3½	3½	
32½	25	1½	Celotex Cp pf	110	13	12	12	13
92	70		Central Agguirre	100	74¾	74½	74½	75
13⅜	7¾		Central RR of NJ	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25½
40½	32		Century Ribbon	100	70	70	70	70½
7½	3¼		Cerro de Pasco	200	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅝
48	34	2½	Certain-Teed	3200	33	31½	32	33¼
46⅝	39½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
8	5	h	Ches & Ohio	800	40	39	39½	40
5½	2¾	h	Chi & E Ill pf	7100	44¾	43⅜	43⅝	45⅜
11⅝	6¼		Chi & Gt West	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
8½	4¼		Chi & Gt W pf	100	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
13¼	6⅝		Chi Mil & St P	800	10	9½	9⅝	10
15	6⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	900	6¾	6¼	6½	6⅝
28	13¼		Chi & N'western	2400	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
9⅞	6¼		Chi & N'west pf	6500	13⅜	12½	12¾	13⅛
22¼	16½		Chi Pneu Tool	1000	23	21¾	23	23
6¼	2⅝		Chi Pneu T pf	100	8	8	8	8
9¾	4¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	18½	18½	18½	
30⅜	19¼		Chi RI&Pac pf	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11⅜	6	1b	Chickasha Cot O	400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
16⅜	13		Childs Company	900	27½	27½	27½	28½
60⅜	49½		Chile Copper	12200	9¾	9⅝	9	9¼
24⅝	17¼	2	Chrysler	40	14	14	14	14½
79½	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	54600	51¾	49⅞	50⅜	52¼
21	9		City Ice & Fuel pf	200	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	21
2⅛	⅞		City Stores vtc	20	79½	79½	79½	79
39¾	28		City Stores	100	3	3	3	
109½	95	7	Clett Peabody	100	36½	36½	36½	
18⅛	9	1	Cluett Peabody pf	100	36½	36½	36½	
87	68½	6	Colgate-Palm-P	50	110	110	110	
28½	18		Colg-Palm-P pf	3800	16¼	15½	15½	16⅛
8¾	3⅜	½	Collins & Aikman	100	85	85	85	
40⅜	27		Colo Fuel & Ir	2400	23¾	21⅝	22½	24
11¾	11¼	.50b	Colo & Northw	300	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
28⅛	23		Columbia Gas	10	24	24	24	
71	58	2	Columbia Pict vtc	7500	15¾	15½	15⅝	15¾
32	18⅝		Columbian Carb	500	26⅞	26¼	26¾	27¼
101	91½	6½	Comm Credit	1300	67¾	66½	67	68¼
57⅜	35¾	2	Comm Cred 1pf	6200	29¾	28½	29½	30
105	91	6	Comm Inv Tr	10	98	98	98	
39¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	100	104	104	104	104
44⅞	21½	.6	Comwlth & Sc	10400	28½	27½	28¼	27½
31¼	23	1.30	Comwlth & S pf	4200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
8⅝	2½	.50b	Congoleum Nairn	300	38	38	38	38
17½	10⅜		Consol Film Ind	800	27½	27	27	28¾
47¾	35⅝	3	Consol Film I pf	1000	41½	41	41½	43¾
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas	400	15½	15	15	15½
4¾	2⅛		Consol Gas pf	3900	39	38¼	38¾	39½
14¼	9¼	.25b	Consol Laundries	600	89⅞	89	89	89¾
3¾	2⅛		Consol Oil	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
11⅝	7⅜		Consol Rys Cu pf	14600	12¼	11⅞	12	12¼
14⅜	7		Consol Textile	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
14⅜	7		Container B	2200	15⅜	15	15	15½
3⅜	1		Cont Baking A	800	3⅞	3	3⅛	3⅜
7⅝	2⅝		Cont Baking B	500	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
34⅞	23¾	1.20	Cont Can	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
2⅜	1⅛		Cont Insurance	700	76½	76	76¼	77
2¼	1		Cont Motors	500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
84½	70½	3	Corn Exchange	400	31	31	31	31½
143	135	7	Corn Products	4300	18½	17⅞	18½	18⅝
9⅞	7¾		Corn Prod pf	1200	70½	70½	70½	71½
35	28	2	Coty	10	143	143	143	143
15	8		Cream of Wheat	1100	7¼	7	7	7½
36¼	29		Crosley Radio	500	32⅜	32¼	32½	33⅛
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	300	29½	29	29	30
38⅜	21⅞		Crown Cork pf	300	37	36	36	37
3½	1		Crown Zelerbach	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅞	3½		Crucible Steel	100	38	38	38	38¾
1	½		Cuba Co	300	1	1	1	1
11⅞	3½		Cuba Ry pf	100	2	2	2	2
1	½		Cuban Am Sug	800	7	6¾	6¾	7⅛
11	5¼		Curtis Publishg	1300	22⅝	21½	21⅝	22½
21½	11		Curtis Pub pf	200	67½	67	67	67
			Curtiss-Wright	4400	4¼	4	4	4⅛
			Curtiss-Wright A	3300	10⅜	9¾	9¾	10⅜
			Cutler Hammer	100	16½	16½	16½	16¾

—D—

32¼	23	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
73½	53		Deere & Co	1300	29	28½	28¾	29¾
33¾	23½		Del & Hudson	1700	63½	62	62½	64
28½	24⅝	1	Del Lack & W	5100	28	26½	26¾	28¼
21½	20	1½	Diamond Match	800	24½	24	24	24½
38⅜	22	1†	Diamond M pf	100	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
23	19	1.20	Dome Mines	3400	37½	36¾	37¼	38
28½	14⅝		Dominion Stores	3500	21¼	20	20¾	20¾
11⅝	6½		Douglas A	13200	28¼	24⅝	25	25¼
103⅞	90⅝	2	Dresser B	600	10½	10	10⅛	
			du Pont de Nem	7900	95½	93	93¾	96

—E—

13⅜	8⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	800	10	9¾	10	9⅞
93¾	70	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	82	81	81	82
22⅜	13¼	.35e	Easton Mfg	4600	19¾	17⅝	18¾	19¾
31⅜	18½		Elec Auto-Lite	11500	37⅞	36¾	37⅛	38⅛
7⅞	3⅝		Elec Boat	2600	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜
9¾	4½		Elec & Mus Ind	900	6¾	6	6	6
20¾	8¼		Elec Pow & Lt	1900	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
19¾	8		Elec Pow & L pf	1200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
8¾	4¼		El Fwd& 4% pf	700	15¼	14⅜	15	15½
17⅛	7	½	Elec Stg Battery	100	14	14	14	
3⅜	1½	½	Elk Horn Coal	1200	13	13	13	13
8⅞	4½	½	Elk Horn Coal pf	2900	45	45	45	45
23½	11⅝		Engineers Pub S	300	23½	23	23½	23½
25½	14½		EngineersP S 5pf	800	17½	17	17½	18
21	11		Engineers PS 6pf	400	17½	17	17	18
10⅜	8⅛	1	Engineers PS 7pf	400	18	18	18	19
27¾	13⅞		Equitable Off Bldg	400	14	13⅝	13⅝	14
28⅛	16		Erie RR	400	9	8¾	9	9⅛
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Erie RR 1pf	2300	21½	20½	21	21⅝
33⅜	9		Eureka Vacuum	700	24½	24½	24½	26
			Evans Products	3600	20¼	19¼	19¼	20⅛

—F—

7¾	4⅛		Fairbanks pf	20	6¾	6	6	6½
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	10	50	50	50	
11½	7½		Fairbanks Morse	400	16	15½	15½	15⅝
27⅞	23¾	1.20	Fed Lt & Trac	1100	13⅝	13	13	13⅛
11	5	.95	Fidelity Phs F Ins	700	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	87	6½	Fifth Ave Bus	200	31	31	31	29¾
25½	18	.40	Filene's pf	60	7¾	7½	7½	
81½	71	6	Firestone T & R	1600	20	97½	97½	
81½	54½	3⅜	Firstn T&R pf A	800	21½	20	20½	20⅞
17⅝	9¾		First Nat Stores	600	81½	81	81	81
22	13		Follansbee B	600	56½	54⅜	56½	61½
80	60		Foster-Wheeler	800	13½	13½	13	13¼
37½	19¾	.85e	Foster-Wheel pf	600	18⅝	18⅜	18¾	19
17⅝	13¾		Fourth Nat Inv	300	22	21	22	75
17⅝	12¼		Foundation	300	23	21	21½	22¾
63	36½	7	Fox Film A	600	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
80⅝	63	2	Franklin Sim pf	500	18½	18	18	18
17	9		Freeport Texas	100	50½	46	46	
			Fuller 2pf	600	42½	41½	42	42¼

—G—

4⅝	2½		Gabriel Snub A	300	4	4	4	3¾
30	11⅜		Gamewell	10	18	18	18	
43⅝	33½	1	Gen Am Inv	900	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
21⅝	18¼		Gen Am Trans	900	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
38½	24		Gen Asphalt	3300	38½	36⅝	38	38½
11⅛	7		Gen Baking	1100	17¾	17½	17⅝	18¼
108⅛	102½	8	Gen Baking pf	900	12¼	12	12¼	12⅜
10¼	5¾		Gen Bronze	30	102¾	101½	102¾	102¾
12	6		Gen Cable	1400	9	8¾	9	
25½	18½	.60	Gen Cable A	600	23	22	23	
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Electric	100	9½	9

Financial: News and Comment

Bills Fostering Federal Powers Moving On Apace

Pecora Answers Whitney on Stocks Measure—Grain Act Hits Speculators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—Sweeping criticism of the new stock market regulation bill by exchange officials was met by a counter blast from Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, Senate committee counsel, today, and the prospect is that the House Interstate Commerce Committee will conclude hearings as soon as representatives of the Treasury Department and the RFC have appeared.

Mr. Thomas Corcoran, RFC official, who assisted in drafting the original bill, will conclude his testimony today under the schedule. Hearings will end without further testimony by opponents of the bill, according to Representative Samuel Rayburn (D.) of Texas, chairman of the House committee. The Senate Banking Committee is taking testimony in executive session.

Led by Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, opponents of the new bill declare it little better from their viewpoint than the one it supersedes.

Pecora Hits at Objectors

"Of course," declared Mr. Pecora today, in a sharp reply to the Whitney attack, "if all of his objections were met there would be no bill at all. The American business man who reads this bill with an honest and open mind will not shiver with fright at the scarecrows which Mr. Whitney pretends to see."

In comment yesterday Mr. Whitney said: "This new bill will have as serious effects upon the security market as the original Fletcher-Rayburn bill. In my opinion it inevitably will bring about declining prices and will interfere with and delay the economic recovery of the nation. This bill is destructive and not constructive."

Messrs. Pecora and Corcoran both insist that the measure cannot be further liberalized without falling short of its original purpose of correcting stock market abuses.

Thomas K. Smith, special assistant to the Secretary of Treasury, told the House Committee today that the Treasury did not wish to express approval or disapproval of the whole bill, but had considered only parts of it at Mr. Roosevelt's request.

"Enactment of any regulatory measure of this scope affects so many different people and activities that it is difficult to foresee all of his possible consequences," he said. "Therefore, I have also seriously considered whether the provisions of the bill which affect government financing and the financial structure of the country might operate to delay or obstruct business recovery. I believe that the language of those sections of the bill have been so revised as to minimize this danger.

"I believe that for the most part the matters about which we are principally concerned have been corrected by the changes in the new bill," he added.

Elsewhere in the capital the Government was moving by another route to exercise closer supervision of the nation's grain exchanges. President Roosevelt yesterday signed a code of fair competition for the grain markets, effective March 31, by which Washington expects to prevent extreme market fluctuations through establishment of minimum margin requirements and increased supervision. The grain exchange code is the product of almost eight months' work on the part of exchange representatives and officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

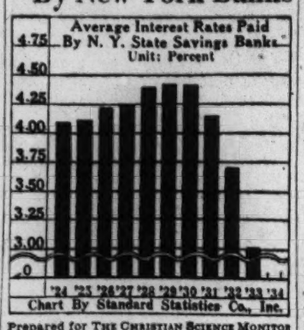
Aimed at Grain Speculators

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The code to regulate grain exchanges, farm administration officials say, is aimed at speculators who buy and sell with no intention of processing or using the grain they acquire.

Chester C. Davis, farm administrator, said he believed the code would prevent in the future certain major abuses which were apparent in grain tradings last July, when enforced liquidation of excessive speculation distorted prices.

It specifically prohibits trading in indemnities known as "bids," "offers," "puts," and "calls," which, officials say, will prevent such form of speculation as offering to buy grain at a future date if the price reaches the stated amount.

Interest Rates Paid By New York Banks



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CONDITION favorable to private borrowing will be found in the extremely easy conditions prevailing in the money market, which are now being emphasized by reductions in the interest rates paid to depositors by New York City savings banks.

From the standpoint of the commercial banks themselves, it may be expected that there will be greater willingness to extend credit and to make investments, to the degree that the Government withdraws from the field and that other conditions make for greater confidence.

Interest in Wool Trade Is Turning More to New Clip

Eastern Buyers Go Slowly in Making Contracts—Importations Light

With the approach of warmer weather and more general shearing through the West, the interest of the wool textile trade naturally turns to the new clip with increasing intensity. Many of the buyers have left for the West, where they will be located until May or June, working northward with the shearing movement.

Meanwhile, there is a disposition on the part of the wool houses of the East to go slowly in the matter of making contracts and purchases. Some little wool is being contracted on the sheep's back for around 30 cents for the better half-blood and fine clips.

Importations Light

Importations of foreign wool continue light, showing that the wool trade here seems likely to rely mostly on the domestic clip for their coming heavyweight business. With the present high tariff, the highest in the history of the wool trade, it takes considerable courage to import foreign wools for manufacture into goods many months after their purchase.

Meanwhile, it is asserted that fair weights of domestic wool, especially of the finer qualities, can be bought in Boston, not only for less money than foreign wools may be imported but also for less money than similar wools can be bought in the West. It is certain that the expectations of the western wool growers are tuned to prices considerably above what the eastern buyers are willing for the moment to pay. Hence, a very considerable portion of the early shorn wools, especially in Arizona, have been sent forward on a consignment basis.

Sales Are Limited

Sales of wool for the regular clothing trade have been limited both in number and quantity. Mostly the sales have been of small clearance lots on which the prices actually accepted have shaded the prices which continue to be quoted nominally and which undoubtedly could be obtained were the market to have a considerable buying movement.

Carpet wool dealers are finding demand for wool rather slow. Manufacturers have not yet had a very eager response to their opening of the new season's floor coverings and so are not eager buyers of wool.

Mohair is moderately active, mainly for the lower quality adult combing hair and the carding types, which are in demand more especially for the furniture upholstery lines and for mixture with wool and rayon in the manufacture of woolen and Palm Beach or similar fabrics for the summer wear.

Home Owners Loan Corporation Aids About 2,500,000 Persons

Federal Agency's Report for First Half Year Shows Nation-Wide Operations—Average Loan $2833—Stimulation to Construction Industry Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—Close to 2,500,000 urban home owners and their immediate families as borrowers or prospective borrowers have been benefited through the work of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, it was brought out in the summarized report of the Corporation for the first half year of its nation-wide operations, issued today. This estimate is based on the Census Bureau's calculation of 3.8 persons per American household and this does not take into consideration the relief afforded to hundreds of thousands of people in the creditor class—mortgagees, or depositors or share owners in financial institutions, or holders of insurance policies resting in part upon investment in home mortgages.

Average Loan Under $3000

The report shows that up to March 9, 114,678 loans amounting to $325,151,720 have been made by exchange of the 4 per cent bonds of the Corporation for home mortgages on the verge of foreclosure, or by cash loans in a small percentage of cases. The danger of losing their homes has been removed or lessened for 540,000 other home owners whose requests for refinancing under the law have been approved for further consideration after their applications had been found eligible, the mortgagees had agreed to take bonds in lieu of their mortgages, and the properties had qualified under preliminary appraisal for security.

The average of all loans to date is $2833. It is estimated from test checks made upon a large number of loans that the amount loaned represents 69.3 per cent of the appraised value of the properties involved.

The Home Owners' Loan Act became effective June 13, 1933. The Corporation has since expanded into every state and the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii, with a total of 244 field offices serving every county and village in the United States.

The Corporation faced a problem almost unprecedented in scope and complexity in the history of finance and government, as indicated by the threefld character of the refunding operation, which necessitated cooperation by home owners, mortgagees and the Government, each with its own interests to safeguard, and which involves over 500,000 different homes.

Loan Activity Increases

The operating units were immediately submerged by a flood of applications for loans, many of them based on a misconception of the purpose of the law, or bearing insufficient information, or applying to properties clearly ineligible under the act.

Many experienced in the local real estate and mortgage fields were preferred in the selection of personnel. Particularly stringent qualifications are laid down for appraisers. Sites of the various district offices were chosen after consideration of population and the number of applications for relief. In many cities they are located in post office or other federal buildings, rent free.

The following table shows the increasing rate of activity of the field offices:

Loans Closed, by 4-Week Periods	Number	Amount
Prior to Sept. 23	369	$1,056,923
Sept. 23-Oct. 21	1,761	5,103,239
Oct. 21-Nov. 17	7,052	20,704,109
Nov. 17-Dec. 15	16,204	46,135,913
Dec. 15-Jan. 12 '34	22,258	62,384,325
Jan. 12-Feb. 9	29,535	85,050,731
Feb. 9-March 9	37,499	104,816,460

In addition to the amounts of the mortgages refinanced, these figures include approximately $27,000,000 in cash advanced for the payment of taxes, assessments, insurance, and repairs to the properties, as well as smaller sums for title search, character reports, appraisal, survey, if necessary, conveyancing and recording. Of this sum, more than $18,000,000 has gone to local governmental units for the payment of back taxes, resulting in a healthier tax situation in many communities. Cash disbursements for repairs—painting, plumbing, heating, masonry, carpentry and tinning—have stimulated the construction industries.

Applications Exceed 1,000,000

The total of 1,031,349 applications includes many thousands filed by persons and on properties not eligible for relief under the law. Some applications were for loans on chattels, livestock and farm or business properties. Other home owners hurriedly filed applications, apparently not aware that their mortgage holders were willing to grant them temporary relief. Thousands came from home owners who were in no danger of default and well able to meet their present mortgage payments, and therefore ineligible for loans from the corporation. Some of these had deliberately defaulted, hoping to make themselves eligible. These applicants are weeded out in the preliminary investigations of the Corporation.

Of far-reaching effect toward national recovery and the thawing of frozen deposits in banks is the work of the "so-called" department of the Corporation which was established to negotiate exchanges of bonds for large blocks of eligible mortgages held by closed and restricted banks, building and loan associations and similar institutions. Loans numbering 13,500 to a total of more than $38,000,000 have already been closed by the wholesale division.

Argentina Seeks U. S. Trade Pact To Help Exports

Will Buy If Can Sell, Say Officials—Needs Foreign Outlet for Beef

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BUENOS AIRES, March 21—Efforts to bring about a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Argentina, both producing many identical commodities, will put the Roosevelt Administration's tariff program to its sternest test in South America, officials say here.

Commerce between the two nations is at present on an exchange basis. Until last year Argentina habitually bought twice as much from the United States as it sold there, but this year the Government has decided to permit importation of American goods only to the amount of American dollars received from Argentine products sold in the American market.

If American families served Argentine beef once a month and Patagonian mutton once a year, Argentina would be one of the bright stars in the United States' foreign trade firmament, the officials asserted in urging that steps be taken to study the possibility of Argentine meat imports into the New York area, or possibly the entire country.

Meat the Main Item

Meat is the product for which Argentina desperately wants a foreign market. Meat is the password to a high, wide bridge of commerce between this country and the United States. And meat is the barrier which the two nations, in trade talks, avoid or are stranded upon.

All the beef which Argentine exports constitutes less than three per cent of the consumption of the United States, which eats more meat than any other country. Thirty per cent of the United States' consumption is within about 100 miles of New York city, the port at which Argentine meat could be delivered most economically.

For six years Argentine meat has been barred from the United States except in cans. Argentina calls the ban bald super-protectionism disguised as a sanitary measure. Officials declared that suitable inspection could be made there of all meats, permitting exports without danger to American herds.

Meat Exports Dwindling

England, long-time and principal market for Argentine meat, is taking less and less as it turns, under the Ottawa agreements, to dominion production. French, German and Italian markets have dwindled in the depression. For these two chief reasons, Argentine wants an entry into the American market.

Outside of meat, Argentina has wheat, corn and other products of the soil, the same as the United States. At the present time, flax, wool and hides are the chief exports to the United States.

It is generally conceded in all quarters here that United States concessions, under any reciprocity treaty with Argentine, must be made in flax, wool and hides unless meat is included.

Not only the officials and trade circles, but Argentine citizens of all classes are watching the development of the Roosevelt tariff program, hoping that it will ease the existing friction between the two countries and increase the business between the two nations. The Argentines are ready to buy, if they can sell.

Refunding Step Is Proposed by Central

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The New York Central Railroad Company today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize issuance of $127,787,100 of various types of bonds as the first step in refinancing its bond issues and equipment trust certificates which fall due May 1.

In addition the company asked permission to issue notes for temporary loans up to $52,500,000 before May 1. These notes are designed to carry the maturing bond issue between May 1, when it matures, and May 10, when the new bonds would be issued.

The company yesterday asked the commission for permission to borrow $19,911,100 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This sum is the portion of the convertible issue that the corporation has agreed to take over temporarily as a means of assisting the company in refinancing.

Factory Auto Sales Jump in February

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—February factory sales of automobiles manufactured in the United States were shown by the census bureau today to have totaled 235,376 vehicles, compared with 161,086 in January, 106,888 in February, 1933, and 117,418 in February, 1932.

Of the February total, 190,253 were passenger cars, 45,096 trucks and 27 taxicabs. All divisions showed gains, except taxicabs.

Oil Output Allowable Set for April and May

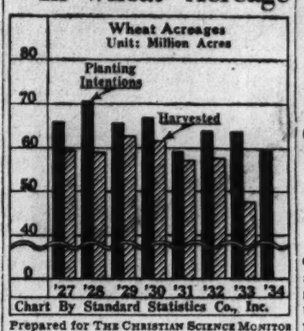
WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Secretary Ickes has set the national allowable crude oil production for April and May at 2,366,200 barrels daily, an increase of 84,000 barrels over the March allowable of 2,282,200.

The allowable will become effective at 7 a. m. (standard time at the place of production), April 1.

The increase was authorized to meet the usual increased spring demand.

Each of the 18 oil-production states was allowed a larger production, the largest increase—32,800 barrels—going to Texas, the heaviest producing area.

Only Small Decline In Wheat Acreage



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRESENT indications are that the total of both winter and spring wheat acreage this season will be less than 6 per cent smaller than a year previous.

After allowance for normal abandonment and average yield an acre, aggregate production this year may closely approach 725,000,000 bushels, although weather conditions during the next several months will play an important part in determining final yields.

Temporary Halt In Negotiations For Loan to Cuba

HAVANA, Cuba, March 21 (By U. P.)—Fear that circulation of large amounts of silver would depreciate the silver peso led to suspension of negotiations for a loan through the Cuban Export-Import Bank of Washington, it was learned here.

Discussions in progress at Washington were brusquely interrupted when Joaquin Maryinez Saenz, Secretary of Finance, was summoned to Havana to inform the Cabinet regarding the negotiations.

Before his departure for Washington, financial authorities expected a loan of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in United States paper, parts of which could be converted into silver coin or certificates. The Cuban silver money market, it was felt, could absorb this safely.

The fear has been implanted, however, that the large amounts believed contemplated by the terms of the loan would dangerously depreciate the value of the silver peso. The Government hesitates to close negotiations until assured the operation will not damage the Cuban monetary structure.

Draft of a new reciprocity treaty, the Secretary of State believed, would be completed early in April, to be ready before adjournment of the United States Congress.

Electric Energy Output Holding Gains Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Electric light production continues to advance over the figures of last year with the rate for the week ended Saturday, March 17, 20 per cent above that of the corresponding week in 1933. Electricity output for the week totaled 1,650,013,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 2,989,000 units produced in the week of March 10, according to figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute.

The gains for the major geographic regions over the like week of last year are: New England, 18.2; Middle Atlantic, 14.7; Central Industrial, 30.1; West Central, 13.8; Southern States, 17.5; Rocky Mountain, 16.8, and Pacific Coast, 12. Total for the United States the week before was 18.4 per cent.

Action by China To Follow Sudden Silver Price Rise

Official Says Increase Would Be Inimical to Country's Interests

SHANGHAI, March 21 (AP)—The Government made it clear today that although it approved the London silver agreement, it does not intend to allow that pact to prevent full protection of Chinese international trade.

At the same time, officials and trade experts said that President Roosevelt's depreciation of the American dollar probably will cause a large increase in Chinese-American business.

If the United States raises the price of the white metal in the future, the Government will feel free, despite its signature to the London plan, to take any measures necessary, an official of the Foreign Office stated.

Any sudden increase in silver prices would be inimical to China's interests, he explained. However, the Government at present believes that "talk" is the "essence of America's silver boosting plan" and this "suits China."

The outlook for increased trade with the United States, the spokesman said, was never brighter, and Mr. Roosevelt's 59-cent dollar accounts for the situation.

In the belief of both officials and commercial interests, the depreciated American currency solved a troublesome trade problem.

American products, from railroad engines to face powder and pins, are popular with the Chinese, but when the United States dollar went sky-high in value, in its relation with other currencies, the Chinese of necessity had to turn to other markets.

Today, the Chinese silver (Mex) dollar is worth a lot more in American goods than it was before the United States left the gold standard.

In the gold standard days, it took more than five Chinese dollars to buy a gold dollar's worth of goods. Today, the Chinese needs less than three of his dollars to buy the same goods.

Just a few months ago, British, French, German and Japanese goods were being sold in far greater quantities than American goods. The situation is changing and will soon greatly change further in favor of the American products, trade circles here firmly believe.

United Fruit Co. Earnings Increase Sharply Over 1932

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Mar. 21 (AP)—The United Fruit Co., after depreciation, taxes and interest, earned $3,500,000 more in 1933 than in 1932, President Frank R. Hart, told the annual meeting of the directors today. The earnings last year were $9,240,941, or $3.15 a share.

Mr. Hart said that passenger business in 1933 remained satisfactory and freight business showed an improvement. The company's 97 ships carried 34,441 passengers and 591,139 tons of general cargo in addition to 941,846 tons of fruit and other products.

"In fact," Mr. Hart continued, "the year 1933 was a better year in every department than was indicated in 1932."

News Notes—Northern Europe

Motor Trade in Sweden—A marked increase in Sweden's automobile trade has followed general economic improvement in this country. Motor sales during the year 1933 exceeded those of 1932 by 5 per cent, according to recent estimated figures. Deliveries of both passenger cars and trucks during the early part of the current year are reported to be showing further improvement.

Swedish Linoleum Consumption—American linoleum manufacturers are casting their eyes toward Sweden as a possible market for their products. The consumption of this material in the land of the midnight sun has varied from a value of 14,000,000 crowns in 1929 to less than 11,000,000 in 1932. During the last three years the use of the American product has been practically nil. German and English producers have filled the bulk of Swedish demand. It is reported in trade circles that the most practical methods of marketing American linoleum would be to establish coöperative organizations that would import direct and sell to its members.

Norway's Imports—The Central Bureau of Statistics reports that Norway's total imports for the whole of 1933 have fallen from Kr. 690,400,000 in 1932 to Kr. 663,300,000, a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. Imports of raw materials, such as crude and semimanufactured materials, metals, yarns and feeding stuffs, are up from 1932, whereas most consumption articles, such as colonial produce, fruits and vegetables, fats and oils, are lower. Imports of cereals have increased in quantity but declined in value.

Norway's Exports—Norway's total exports have fallen from Kr. 586,600,000 in 1932 to Kr. 557,700,000 in 1933, a drop of not quite 2 per cent. This falling off in the total export value is due, according to reports, to the fact that exports of ships in 1933 were Kr. 10,000,000 lower than in the previous year. However, marked improvement is being shown in the distribution of total exports among the different classes of goods.

Norway's New Budget—The new budget for Norway for the year 1934-35, according to the Norway Trade Review, is marked by a desire to relieve the prevailing unemployment and the crisis among the farmers without departing from a policy of moderation. Estimates of ordinary expenditure total Kr. 299,000,000, compared with Kr. 289,000,000 for the 1933-34 year.

Denmark Locomotive Industry—An arrangement has been made between the Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., of Lancashire, England, and Frich's Foundry at Aarhus, Denmark, for the building of Diesel locomotives and carriages. These are to be used on the new electric railway which has been under construction for the suburbs of Copenhagen during the past year.

Dutch Textile Exports—The Dutch cotton textile industry is reported to be losing ground in foreign markets. Exports of piece goods from the Netherlands, which amounted to nearly 12,000 metric tons, valued at 23,670,000 florins, in 1932, declined in 1933 to 7657 tons, valued at 13,810,000 florins. Foreign competition is believed to have been the principal factor in this trade recession.

Dutch Radio Sales—Exports of radio sets and equipment from the Netherlands during 1933 were maintained at about the same level as in the year 1932. Total shipments during the past calendar year had a value of 38,715,000 florins, as compared with 38,436,000 florins in 1932.

Movies in Netherlands—The importation of American motion pictures in Holland this year appears to have especially favorable prospects. Although a part of the regained popularity of American films is due to the restriction on German pictures, the Dutch are showing increased favor toward the American product. There are 310 theaters in the Netherlands, of which 246 are wired for sound.

Belgian Railway Expansion—If the Belgian Government will extend credit to the Belgian National Railways, this road plans to build 2000 metal passenger cars. An expenditure of about $45,455,000 gold will be entailed in the purchase. It is expected that the order will be given to Belgian car builders in order to reduce unemployment. Necessary material will be subject to delivery in the years 1935 to 1937. Approximately 12,000 additional workmen in the various industries pertaining to car construction will be employed.

Belgium-Argentine Pact—A commercial agreement has been signed between Belgium and the Argentine. The agreement stipulates the amount of exchange necessary for Belgium and Luxembourg investments in Argentina. It also provides that the amount of exchange derived from Argentine exports to Belgium and Luxembourg will be given to those countries, with the exception of a certain amount to be retained by Argentina for the service on the foreign debt.

Mother is "BOSS"

MOTHER is "boss." When her husband passed on, leaving four little girls, she had to earn their daily bread as well as bake it. The girls have grown to young womanhood, but mother is still "boss" of the household because of her competency.

When the girls were working, she and they could afford such things as the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, the radio, the electric refrigerator. One by one these were added, under partial payment plans well within the domestic budget.

Then the budget got a series of unbalancing shocks. One girl had a substantial wage cut; another worked part time; a third lost her secretaryship when the firm went out of business.

"I guess we'll have to do without the telephone and some other things for a while," said mother, after a moment's mental arithmetic. There was no demur. What mother said, went.

"I wonder if we couldn't wait a few days," suggested May, the former private secretary "I registered at the secretarial school today, and gave them my telephone number in case they wanted to reach me quickly." Mother agreed.

Well, May got fifteen days' work that month through telephone calls from the school, and the telephone still stays.

"A hen that lays eggs is worth feeding," explained mother. "Besides," she added, philosophically, "it saves my feet many a weary step."

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Marjorie Sachs Advances to The Semifinal Round

Beats Mrs. Goddard 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. Painter to Meet Margaret Blake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 21—Three singles and two doubles matches were completed before luncheon today in the first New England women's indoor tennis championship tournament at the Longwood Covered Courts. Play in the singles advanced three of the seeded list to the semifinal round. All the matches were won in straight sets, the closest being the match between Margaret Blake of Brookline, seeded No. 3, and Mrs. Shedden of Concord, wife of William M. Shedden, former Yale track captain. Miss Blake won, but the Concord player forced the first set to extra games. The score of the match: 7—5, 6—1.

Marjorie L. Sachs, the left-handed Cambridge player, who recently won the Bermuda championship, dropped only three games this morning in her match with Mrs. Amory Goddard of Brookline, who before her marriage last fall, lived and played tennis in the county of Westmeath, Ire. Miss Sachs is seeded No. 2.

Mrs. Whitefield Painter of Dedham, top seeded, lost four games in defeating Mrs. Roger Griswold, also of Dedham, 6—1, 6—3. Mrs. Painter, who as Marjorie A. Morrill played for many years on Longwood's indoor courts, will meet Margaret Blake in the upper half semifinal.

The two doubles matches today advanced the teams of Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and here youthful Dorchester partner. Dorrance H. Chase and the Dedham-Boston pair, Mrs. Painter and Virginia B. Rice to the third round. Mrs. Wightman and Miss Chase defeated two girls from the Newton High School, Ruth Bradley and Priscilla Moore, 6—0, 6—0. Mrs. Painter and Miss Rice romped through their match with Mrs. Huntington R. Hardwick and Mrs. Paul C. Sanborn of Brookline at 6—2, 6—2.

Yesterday's doubles matches saw the possible Wightman Cup doubles team of Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey plow t hrough two matches without the loss of a game. In the first round the Jacobs-Palfrey combination defeated a Winchester pair, Frances Kelley and Katherine Gilbert, and, in the second, it beat Mrs. William A. Martin of Dedham and Nell Baldwin of Brookline.

Miss Jacobs, who last year won the United States singles title and only recently defeated Dorothy E. Round of England in the international tournament at Jamaica, is paired in the mixed doubles with Malcolm T. Hill, Massachusetts singles champion. They are seeded No. 1. The summary:

New England Women's Indoor Tennis Championships

Singles—Second Round

Mrs. Amory Goddard, Brookline, defeated Mrs. William Homans, Hyde Park, 7—9, 6—2, 6—3.

Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, defeated Mrs. Edward K. Nash, Weston, 6—3, 6—4.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold, Dedham, 6—1, 6—3.

Margaret Blake, Brookline, defeated Mrs. William M. Shedden, Concord, 7—5, 6—1.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Amory Goddard, Brookline, 6—1, 6—2.

Doubles—First Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Frances Kelley and Katherine Gilbert, Winchester, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. William A. Martin, Dedham, and Nell Baldwin, Brookline, 6—0, 6—0.

Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., and Mrs. George R. Harding, Brookline, defeated Marian Wood and Louise Harding, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, defeated Ruth Bradley and Priscilla Moore, Newton High School, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. Huntington R. Hardwick and Mrs. Paul C. Sanborn, Brookline, 6—2, 6—2.

Juniors Play Tie Game

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., March 21 (Canadian Press)—Montreal Cranes and Charlottetown Abegweits last night tied, 4 to 4, in the first of their two-game series for the junior championship of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. They will clash again Thursday, total goals deciding the round and the right to advance against Ontario's best.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn (N.) 4, Philadelphia (A.) 2.
Columbus (A. A.) 6, Cincinnati (N.) 4. (15 innings.)
Detroit (A.) 13, House of David 1.
New York (A.) 6, Boston (N.) 5.
Philadelphia (N.) 12, St. Louis (N.) 7.
Pittsburgh (N.) 7, Chicago (N.) 5.
Rochester (I. L.) 22, Bartow (Fla.) 3.

By-Plays—

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Deroughing Pony Polo

JUDGING from recent reports which have come out of the West, the United States Polo Association has done well in announcing the changes which it has made in the rules governing the game. When the East vs. West game was played last year at Chicago, it was brimmed full of action, and some of this action was somewhat rougher than had marked the ordinary run of championship games in years past, and, as a result, one or two of the players were put out of commission. Polo is a great game when well and properly played, but, like ice hockey, it is a game which must needs be kept within due bounds.

East to Meet West Again

It is expected that the East and West will renew their rivalry again this summer, with the match coming East. Last year it was held in Chicago and produced one of the most exciting matches ever seen between two United States teams. It was in this game that the Western players showed that they would have to be reckoned with when the next Big Four was picked to defend the Westchester Cup. Used to playing in the wide open spaces and with the strenuousness for which Western athletes are famous, it is not to be wondered at that the game became a very hard contest and that it was necessary to put a curb on the players. This the association has done and it is hoped that the result will be a fast, hard-fought contest with a minimum degree of roughness.

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Hope We Didn't Start the Changes

Only a short time ago we referred to the fact that the Southwest Conference was one place where a football coach could hold his position with a fair degree of permanency. But it now looks as if the last haven of the football coach had ceased to be, as next fall will find three new head coaches in this little group of seven. For five years the same head coaches had been in charge of those elevens. Four of them will be entering their sixth season, which is a fine showing in itself. Now that this little flurry is over, perhaps the Conference will again settle down and retain its coaches for a term of years. This Conference is still far ahead of its sister Conferences of the South—the Southeastern and Southern—as the 23 teams in those organizations are credited with having no fewer than 89 head coaches in the last 12 years.

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Back to the Old Racing Days

That road racing for automobiles is coming back into favor after a lapse of several years is the belief of no less an automobile racer than Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, chairman of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. In the early days of the automotive industry road racing not only played an important part in the development of the automobile; but it furnished some stirring competition which drew thousands of spectators. There were also a number of famous trophies up for this sort of competition. It is reported that 78,000 persons witnessed the recent stock-car road race at Mines Airport, Los Angeles, which would seem to back up Captain Rickenbacker's prediction.

Maroons Held To Scoreless Tie By New York Rangers

Stanley Cup Playdowns (Third-Place Teams)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst
New York Rangers	0	1	0	0	0
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0

(Two games—total goals)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 21—New York Rangers secured an advantage in the playoff between the teams finishing third in the two National League groups here last night when they held the Montreal Maroons to a scoreless tie in the first of the two games, total-goals-to-count series. The second game will be played in New York on Sunday. From the start the Rangers demonstrated that they were playing to keep the locals' score down and Seibert, Johnson and Aitkenhead turned in brilliant performances.

The Maroons carried most of the play but were kept well out most of the time. Play opened up somewhat in the final period and both goals were in danger but the attackers, the Maroons especially, missed chances by over-anxiousness. The attendance was disappointing, only 6000 witnessing the game. This was the smallest crowd in years for any N. H. L. playoff game. The Cook brothers and Boucher line turned in a clever performance and did most of the attacking for the Rangers. The summary:

Montreal	Rangers
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw	rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling
Smith, Blinco, Haynes, c	c, Boucher, Ripley, Somers, Dutkowski
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, Kilrea, rw	lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Cox
Mackenzie, Frew, ld...rd, Seibert, Heller	
Wentworth, Evans, rd...ld, Johnson, Brennan	
Kerr, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Montreal 0, Rangers 0. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 2, Tulsa 1.
St. Louis 3, Oklahoma City 2.

U. S. Tennis Team Leading French Amateurs, 2 to 0

Mangin Defeats Boussus, Stoefen Downs Merlin in 4½-Hour Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—The American amateurs won both of the singles on the first day of the international tennis team match between France and United States, last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory, but found the opposition much more formidable than it was in the United States indoor championships last week.

Both matches went to five sets, with the French players, Christian Boussus and André Berlin fighting every bit of the way, against the pair who fought out the title last Saturday, Gregory S. Mangin, runner-up and Lester R. Stoefen, the new champion. The matches ran 4½ hours, with Mangin winning over Boussus at 8—10, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5, 6—2; while Stoefen scored over Merlin, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 7—9, 6—4.

Mangin was weak at the start but improved while Stoefen, after a brilliant start weakened toward the end.

Mangin vs. Boussus

The proceedings began with a long two-hour struggle between Mangin and Boussus. The winner broke through on the service of Boussus at the start of every set, but the Frenchman always came back to even terms until the final set. Mangin led at 8—7 on another break in the first, only to lose the next three games and the set. Boussus led at 5—3, in the second, but Mangin ran the next four. The situation was reversed in the third, Mangin leading at 5—1, only to drop the next six games.

The fourth set was a see-saw, Mangin winning the first two, with the next three going to the Frenchman. Mangin got three more and was at set point in the ninth. But Boussus won the game and broke through in turn with a lone game. But it was his last success, as Mangin took the set, and then held the upper hand for the balance of the encounter. Neither was at his best, but Mangin improved as the match proceeded.

Stoefen Hits Stride

The second match was an agreeable contrast. Merlin was at top speed from the start, and shot his way with placements to a lead of 4—1. Then Stoefen got his service working, but too late to save the set, Merlin winning his service throughout to take it, 6—3.

Then Stoefen hit his stride, and ran up a lead of 3—0, and was twice at set point in the eighth game, winning the set on service, 6—3. Merlin fought hard but was run all over the court by the placing of the tall Californian.

A break through Merlin put Stoefen ahead at the start of the third set. He continued his service work and another break gave him set, 6—2.

Stoefen weakened on service early in the fourth set, losing two service games to one against the Frenchman, giving Merlin a lead of 5—2, and placing Merlin within two points of set in the next. Then Stoefen tightened up and though Merlin was at set point three times, Stoefen tied the score at five-all. Service won the next five games, then Merlin broke through for the set, 9—7.

Merlin continued his sweep in the final set, to lead at 3—0, and 4—1. But Stoefen tied the score at four-all, on a break and two service victories, and taking the lead after a long deuce game, served his way to victory with a final pair of aces.

Davis Cup Tie at Wilmington

OTTAWA, March 21 (AP)—The Davis Cup tennis matches between Canada and the United States will be played on the courts of the Wilmington (Del.) Country Club, it was announced last night by Philip D. Lyons, president of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association. The three-day series will be held May 24, 25 and 26.

Boston A. A. Wins Its Third Class A Squash Racquets Title

Massachusetts Squash Racquets Class A Team Winners

	Won	Lost	P. C.
1915—Harvard Club	17	3	.850
1916—Tennis & Racquet	18	2	.900
1917—Harvard Club	22	3	.880
1919—Boston A. A.	9	3	.750
1920—Harvard Club	18	2	.900
1921—Harvard Club	19	6	.760
1922—Union Boat Club	23	7	.767
1923—Union Boat Club	16	9	.640
1924—Harvard University	25	5	.833
1925—Harvard University	23	2	.920
1926—Harvard University	13	2	.867
1927—Harvard University	16	4	.800
1928—Boston A. A.	20	5	.800
1929—Harvard Club	17	8	.680
1930—Union Boat Club	24	11	.636
1931—Harvard University	23	7	.767
1932—Harvard Club Reds	21	9	.700
1933—Harvard Club	31	4	.886
1934—Boston A. A.	29	6	.829

For the third time since competition started back in 1915, a Boston Athletic Association team has won the Class A interclub championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. Its other victories were scored in the years 1919 and 1928. Since 1915, Tennis and Racquet Club, Union Boat Club, Harvard University, and Harvard Club teams have won one or more Class A championships, with Harvard Club leading them all with seven titles.

Second place honors at the end of the 1933-34 "A" season went to Harvard Club of Boston with 27 individual victories and eight defeats for a percentage of .771 as compared to Boston A. A.'s 29 victories and six defeats for a percentage of .829. Harvard University took third place at the end of the race, with Union Boat Club, University Club, Harvard Graduates, Walk-Over Club and Neighborhood Club following in the order named.

The champion Boston A. A. team won all seven of its matches, scoring three clean sweeps over Walk-Over Club, University Club and Neighborhood Club. Harvard Graduates and Union Boat were the only two teams to take more than one individual match from the champions.

J. Lawrence Pool, former national 1934 Bay State champion, and former Harvard University captain, played No. 1 on the B. A. A. team this season and was beaten in only one match, losing to E. Rotan Sargent, Harvard '36, in a five-game battle scored at 12—15, 15—16, 18—16, 15—11, 18—17. B. A. A.'s second man, William H. Rice Jr., former Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club player, won all seven of his matches. R. E. Stuart, another former Newton Centre S. T. C. player, and M. E. Clarke, playing the No. 3 and 4 places, respectively, each won six matches and lost one.

Harvard Club's team was led by Thomas E. Jansen Jr., secretary of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, G. Holmes Perkins and J. G. Cornish Jr. All three won six of their seven matches, Jansen was beaten by J. Lawrence Pool of the B. A. A. in the last match of the season, 9—15, 15—8, 15—7, 15—9, while Perkins met with his only defeat at the hands of Rice of the B. A. A. The score was: 12—15, 15—8, 15—13, 15—13.

The team scores of all the matches this season follow:

Boston A. A. 5, Walk-Over 0.
Boston A. A. 3, Harvard Grad 2.
Boston A. A. 3, Union B. C. 2.
Boston A. A. 5, University Club 0.
Boston A. A. 4, Harvard 1.
Boston A. A. 5, Neighborhood 0.
Boston A. A. 4, Harvard Club 1.

Harvard Club 3, Union B. C. 2.
Harvard Club 4, Harvard Univ. 1.
Harvard Club 4, Univ. Club 1.
Harvard Club 5, Harvard Grad 0.
Harvard Club 5, Neighborhood 0.
Harvard Club 5, Walk-Over 0.

Harvard Univ. 4, Univ. Club 1.
Harvard Univ 5, Neighborhood 0.
Harvard Univ. 4, Walk-Over 1.
Harvard Univ. 3, Harvard Grad 2.
Harvard Univ. 3, Union B. C. 2.

Union B. C. 4, Walk-Over 1.
Union B. C. 4, Neighborhood 1.
Union B. C. 4, Harvard Grad 1.
Union B. C. 1, Univ. Club 4.

Univ. Club 4, Neighborhood 1.
Univ. Club 4, Walk-Over 1.
Univ. Club 2, Harvard Grad. 3.

Harvard Grad. 3, Neighborhood 2.
Harvard Grad 2, Walk-Over 3.

Neighborhood 3, Walk-Over 2.

Fifty-two players took part in the Class A race, with the top honors going to Rice of the champion B. A. A. outfit. Eight of the group, playing in all seven matches, were beaten only once. They were Pool, Stuart, Clark of the B. A. A.; Jansen, Perkins, Cornish of Harvard Club, William F. Howe Jr. of the Union Boat Club and Rotan Sargent of Harvard University.

The individual record of every player in the Class A interclub series is as follows:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
W. H. Rice Jr., Boston A. A.	7	0	1.000
Lothrop Withington, U. B. C.	2	0	1.000
Di Fuaso, Boston A. A.	1	0	1.000
J. L. Pool, Boston A. A.	6	1	.857
R. E. Stuart, Boston A. A.	6	1	.857
M. E. Clarke, Boston A. A.	6	1	.857
T. E. Jansen Jr., Harvard C.	6	1	.857
G. H. Perkins, Harvard Club	6	1	.857
J. G. Cornish Jr., Harvard C.	6	1	.857
W. F. Howe Jr., Union B. C.	6	1	.857
E. R. Sargent, Harvard Univ.	6	1	.857
R. B. Merriman Jr., Harv. C.	5	2	.714
J. L. Ware, Union B. C.	5	2	.714
J. M. Hall, Univ. Club	5	2	.714
G. G. Glidden, Harvard Univ.	4	2	.667
Archibald Cox Jr., Harv. U.	4	2	.667
L. H. Olmsted, Harvard Grad	4	2	.667
D. J. Meiklejohn, Harv. Grad.	3	2	.600
A. M. Sonnabend, Harvard C.	4	3	.571
G. R. Clark, University Club	4	3	.571
R. V. Wakeman, Neighborh'd	4	3	.571
H. S. Howes, Harvard Univ.	4	3	.571
H. G. Ditmars, Boston A. A.	2	2	.500
R. C. Cooke, Union B. C.	2	2	.500
C. L. Goodrich, Boston A. A.	1	1	.500
Marshal Fabyan Jr., Harv. U.	1	1	.500
W. F. Bowditch, Union B. C.	3	4	.429
Amos Eno, University Club	3	4	.429
F. A. Parmenter, Walk-O. C.	3	4	.429
G. H. Hartford, Harvard U.	2	3	.400
H. W. Marshall, University C.	2	3	.400
L. E. Allen, Walk-Over Club	2	5	.286
F. H. Hovey Jr., Walk-Ov. C.	2	5	.286
S. B. Myers, Harvard Grad.	2	5	.286
R. S. Bowditch, Harv. Grad.	2	5	.286
R. B. Stearns, University C.	1	2	.333
J. W. Powell Jr., Neighborh'd	1	2	.333
Frank Young, Harvard Grad	1	2	.333
E. P. Gunn, University Club	1	4	.200
H. K. Cross, Union B. C.	1	6	.143
K. S. Pfaffman, Neighbor'd	1	6	.143
W. S. Holden, Neighborhood	1	6	.143
H. W. Cole, Harvard Grad.	1	6	.143
C. R. Peterson, Walk-Ov. C.	1	6	.143
Huntington Thom, Har. Un.	0	1	.000
R. W. Gilder, Harvard Univ.	0	1	.000
H. W. Porter, Union B. C.	0	1	.000
B. D. Feinberg, Univ. Club	0	1	.000
C. R. Kilham, Neighborhood	0	1	.000
J. Barbour, Neighborhood	0	1	.000
R. C. Nordbloom, Neighbor'd	0	1	.000
W. E. Keith, Walk-Ov. Club	0	1	.000

Ross Through; Will Engage New Coach

Manager and Coach Arthur H. Ross is through in those capacities with the Boston Bruins. He left for Montreal last night and his main reason was to sign a new man to handle the club for next season. Ross probably will continue in the capacity of club executive and may relieve President Charles F. Adams of his activities.

Speculation is rife concerning the new man. No inkling was obtainable last night although several names were brought up in free guessing. Among the names mentioned were Cecil Hart, Frank Patrick, Herb Mitchell, Eddie Powers and even Nels Stewart who will leave for Montreal tonight. Of those mentioned Patrick seems most logical. Yet it would not be surprising to hear of someone entirely outside of this list.

Ross has completed 10 successive years of handling the locals and his record of triumphs was worthy. Now he believes that his physical ability has been taxed too much and wishes to lighten the load. Frequently Ross has been the center of storm and strife. For the long run of 10 years, however, the retiring coach and manager rightfully deserves as much recognition and credit from hockey as any one man.

Another purpose of his trip to Canada will be to scout the senior and junior Canadian amateur hockey playdown teams. He will view the McGill-Moncton game in Montreal tonight and later take in a game or two at Toronto. Somewhere along the route the new coach will be signed and possibly accompany Ross on the scouting trip. The new coach will immediately start building for next year, both in the hiring of the new men and the firing of veterans.

Bobby Jones and Dudley Lose

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 21 (AP)—Bobby Jones, paired with Ed Dudley, took a sound lacing yesterday from Paul Runyan, the professional ace of the winter season, and Horton Smith. The Jones-Dudley combination was beaten 6 and 5. Runyan, regarded as the professionals' leading contender in the masters' invitation tournament starting Thursday, and Smith, New York pro, had 71's, one under par, while Jones and Dudley, Augusta pro, had 76's. The little White Plains (N. Y.) star played the second nine in 34 strokes. Jones was even par coming in after straying to a high 40 on the first nine.

Ridgeway Badminton Winner

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Kenneth J. Ridgeway of Garden City Casino defeated Mills P. Baker of the same club for the second annual Metropolitan Badminton Association championship at the 212th Coast Artillery Armory recently. The score was 13—18, 15—8, 15—11.

Olympics Win Through First Period Attacks

International Hockey League Playoffs (Round Robin Tournament)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	1	0	0	2	1	2
Detroit	1	0	0	3	2	2
London	0	0	1	2	3	0
Syracuse	0	0	1	1	3	0

Result March 20
Detroit 3, London 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., March 21—Scoring three goals in the first period, Detroit Olympics took a 3-to-2 decision from London Tecumsehs in a dull International Hockey League playoff game here last night, before a small crowd of 2000 fans. The Tecumsehs rallied in the third period to register two goals. Olympics had a decided edge on their opponents in the first period, and most of the second, but were guilty of careless defensive tactics in the final chapter. Cook, Marker and Moffatt did the scoring for Detroit in the first period, while Daley and Gregg responded for London in the third.

Detroit		London
Massecar, Moffatt, Drouillard	lw	Gregg, Kendall, W. Mitchell
Cook, Carrigan, P. Mitchell	c	Ouellette, Daley
Saunders, Cooper, Nickarz, Marker	rw	Gillie, Pettinger
Robertson, ld...rd, Holway, Pusie		
Foster, Lederman, rd...ld, Rockburn		
Cox, g		Stuart

Score—Detroit 3, London 2. Goals—Cook, Marker, Moffatt for Detroit; Gregg, Daley for London. Assists—Massecar, Cooper, Moffatt, Marker for Detroit; Pettinger for London. Officials—F. J. McGuire and F. J. Ion. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Athletic Changes Sought at Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., March 21 (AP)—Following previous demands for athletic reform at Cornell University, the Cornell Daily Sun, undergraduate newspaper, circulated a petition yesterday asking university trustees to make four changes in the present system.

The Sun asked centralization of all athletic control in the university president and boerd of trustees. Appointment of a temporary athletic director, who will act as a receiver for the athletic association and have active direction of Cornell athletics and physical education; appointment of three subdirectors of athletics and physical education; authorization of compulsory purchase by all male students of season tickets for all games, the receipts to be apportioned to intercollegiate and intramural sports and physical education.

The paper has opposed the present athletic set-up, insisting that it was outmoded and in inefficient hands. Romeyn Berry is director of athletics.

Quebec Third Again As Reds Clinch First

Canadian-American Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	19	9	11	89	88	47
Boston	18	7	14	105	92	42
Quebec	17	9	16	92	86	39
Philadelphia	16	7	16	108	95	38
New Haven	11	4	24	66	99	26

Results March 20
Quebec 3, Philadelphia 1.
Providence 1, New Haven 0.

QUEBEC, March 21 (AP)—The Quebec Beavers forged ahead of the Philadelphia Arrows in their race for third place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing by defeating their rivals, 3 to 1, here last night. Each team has two more games to play before the end of the season. The summary:

Quebec		Philadelphia
Wilson, lw		rw, Boyd
Quenneville, c		c, Anderson
Toupin, rw		lw, King
Ayres, ld		rd, Peters
Molyneaux, rd		ld, Jeremiah
Baxter, g		g, Wood

Quebec spares—Blake, McCabe, McIntyre, Lowrey, Phillips, Proudlock. Philadelphia spares—Hinsperger, Desmarais, Hudson, Collings, Waite, McGoldrick. Score—Quebec 3, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Blake, Phillips, Toupin for Quebec; Hudson for Philadelphia. Assists—Lowrey, Blake, Proudlock, Quenneville for Quebec; McGoldrick for Philadelphia. Officials—J. A. Cleghorn and Walter Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21 (AP)—The Rhode Island Reds definitely earned first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League by defeating the New Haven Eagles, 1 to 0, in the last regularly scheduled home game here, last night. Gizzy Hart scored the goal. The summary:

Providence		New Haven
Harrington, lw		rw, Perkins
Murray, c		c, Choulnard
Taylor, rw		lw, Maracle
Nichols, ld		rd, Deran
Lesieur, rd		ld, Speyer
Byrns, g		g, Moore

Providence spares—Hart, Gaudreault, Giroux, Mulligan, McVicar, Alexandre. New Haven spares—Wilson, Gray, McBride, J. McCully, R. McCully, Kinsella. Score—Providence 1, New Haven 0. Goal—Hart. Assists—Giroux, Gaudreault, Harrington. Officials—W. A. Shayer and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Bruins Defeat Boston Cubs

Boston Bruins displayed their major league superiority over the Bruin Cubs, Canadian-American League team, in an exhibition game at the Boston Garden, last night, 4 to 1. The game was played to raise money for the Boston Emergency Campaign Fund but only 3000 attended. Stewart scored two goals, Smith and Barry one each for the victors, while Buckles tallied in the last period for the Cubs.

Professionals End Franco-American Tour; Start Another

BALTIMORE, Md., March 20 (AP)—The touring Franco-American tennis quartet today closed a tour which carried them to 10 principal cities of the East, Middle West and Canada.

The American pair, William T. Tilden 2d and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., will take on the recent entries to the professional ranks, Keith Gledhill and Alfred H. Chapin for a new tour of the East and South. They will open their play in New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday and journey to Trenton, N. J., on Friday and Atlantic City on Sunday.

The French combination of the recent tour, Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, will be joined by Vincent Richards, former professional champion, and Bruce P. Barnes for an itinerary through the South and Middle West after opening next Sunday in the Bronx.

The Americans won the Baltimore series, styled after Davis Cup play, 3 to 2. Vines lost the only singles match, dropping a slugging affair last night to Plaa 6—4, 7—5, 6—4 while Tilden, playing spectacularly, although tiring fast, defeated Cochet 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3. The French pair won the doubles Sunday, but lost both singles.

In the 50-match series, the Americans won 42 tests. Tilden conquered Plaa 10 times and Cochet eight out of 10 while Vines won 10 against Cochet and eight out of 10 against Plaa. The French captured six of the doubles matches.

Bowling Leaders Are Not Disturbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 21—Peoria bowlers failed in their efforts to displace the leaders in the American Bowling Congress here last night and Tuesday's minor event bombardment failed to produce a change on the "Big Ten" standing board. Peoria teams will again monopolize most of the alleys tonight, rolling with a few scattered teams from Bloomington, Ill., Edwardsville, Ill., Detroit, Batavia, Ill., St. Charles, Ill., and Fort Worth, Texas.

A special train brought 37 teams and Mayor Holland B. Marvin from Syracuse today. The hub of the Empire State is making a determined bid to land the 1935 tournament and the easterners will be here for the annual convention Friday.

American Bowling Congress officials and executive committeemen are here from 38 cities for a special meeting today. The session always precedes the regular convention; and proposed changes to the A B C rules and by-laws, approval of the $57,000 prize fund, and a ballot for the election of officers will be arranged.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOSTON University football followers received good news this morning when it was definitely announced that Leroy B. "Pat" Hanley would be head gridiron coach at the local institution next season. Hanley wired B. U. athletic officials yesterday that he had accepted the terms of the contract offered. What these terms are is not known, but it is generally understood that Hanley can stay as long as is necessary to prove his ability. In New York at the present time, the new mentor plans to come to Boston the latter part of the week and begin at once on arrangements for spring practice. It will be the first time B. U. has ever attempted preliminary training. Hanley will probably call candidates out some time around the middle of April.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hanley comes to B. U. after coaching at Northwestern University for seven years under his brother Dick, who is head mentor at that institution. Pat graduated from Washington State College in 1921, making quite a reputation for himself as an All-Pacific coast end for three years. During his seven years at Northwestern Pat was somewhat in the shadow of his more famous brother, and for this reason we here in the East heard little mention of the newly-appointed Terrier coach. He was, however, considered one of the most efficient line coaches in the country while on the pay roll of Northwestern.

♪ ♪ ♪

The presence of Lenore Kight, Alice Bridges and Matthew Chrostowski among the list of competitors makes the University Club swimming meet one of the leading tank events in this section of the country. Any one or all three may turn in record-breaking performances. The meet in the University Club pool gets under way at 8 o'clock sharp tonight.

♪ ♪ ♪

New England's third annual candlepin championship tournament, with eight events listed, will begin on April 2 and continue until the nineteenth. Each event will take two days. The opening event is the individual women's play at the South Station Alleys.

♪ ♪ ♪

If present plans are carried out, the 1935 National Public Tennis Association tournament will be held in Boston. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield has asked Park Commissioner William P. Long to ascertain the probable cost. If the conditions of the Tennis Association are reasonable, Mayor Mansfield said he believed they could be met. A few days ago former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller offered to provide trophies or the necessary cash to put the tourney over in this city. Mayor Mansfield thanked Mr. Fuller, but said he thought that the city could easily cover the expenses.

♪ ♪ ♪

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, today advised Malcolm Farmer, Yale director, that he had interviewed Capt. Edward Stowell, Manager Robert Murray, Coach Harold S. Ulen and members of the Crimson swimming team and all of them had assured him they knew nothing of the disappearance of the Eli bulldog mascot, Handsome Dan 2d. The Harvard director, after a complete investigation of the activities of the swimmers while they were the guests of the Yale A. A at the Tompkins House, is satisfied that Harvard athletes are not involved in the dog's disappearance. Bingham said: "It is unfortunate that the dog disappeared while our swimming team members were guests of the Yale A. A. I hope that if any Harvard undergraduates have taken the dog, they will consider that good judgment and a sense of sportsmanship dictates that the dog be returned immediately."

Amusements

BOSTON

3 Thursday Morning Musicales
at the RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
For the Benefit of Unemployed Musicians
APRIL 5 at Eleven o'Clock
The Gordon String Quartet
APRIL 19 at Eleven o'Clock
Mme. D'Alvarez, Contralto
MAY 3 at Eleven o'Clock
Carl Friedberg, Pianist
Tickets for this series $7.50; single guest ticket $2.50. From Miss Jean M. Dodd, 2 Prescott Street, Cambridge, and at the hall on day of concert.

Boston University Women's Council presents
"RIP VAN WINKLE"
Repertory Theatre, Saturday, Mar. 24
10:30 A. M. : 2:15 P. M.
Herrick's—Filene's—Jordan's—Box Office

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

WORCESTER—Sunday, March 25 and April 1, 4:00-4:15 p. m. Sunday, April 8, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WTAG, 580kc-517m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:44 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE — First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Wednesdays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, March 24, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

ELMIRA—Monday, March 19, 3:45-4:00 p. m., WESG, 1040kc-288m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE — Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO —Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—First Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m. 1ZS, 1420kc-207m.

Boston Art Notes

Howard S. Andros

An exhibition of drawings by Mr. Howard S. Andros is to be seen at Doll and Richards, Newbury Street. The artist has had schooling in architecture and has turned to the pictorial art, not as a mere hobby or pastime. His work for a few reasons may be considered in the professional class.

Mr. Andros has selected for subjects a number of buildings of historical importance in New England. The simple, symmetrical, dignified lines of early American architecture make delectable pictorial material. Encircled by dense shrubs, overhung with leafy boughs, they convince us that we have re-created the classical forms according to our needs, scaled them down to our particular modesty of living. Mr. Andros shows marked sensibility in capturing the salient lines, suppressing the obvious, evincing the characteristic atmosphere.

Few who choose the line as their medium are fully aware of their obligation. Some fail to give it appropriate strength, necessary modifications. Others remain pleased with long, indicating strokes, unaware of the endless variety in texture that may be achieved in scallops and serrations, in the continuous and broken, the thickly applied and the lightly manipulated line. In the hands of Leonardo the line melted away; in that of Brygos it was deliberately firm. The young craftsman may choose his inspiration, for the masters of line are many.

Mr. Andros, if he errs at all, errs in the direction of a too concise and too conscientious performance. No shortcoming could be more hopeful or more desirable. The visitor is impressed by the sparkle and freshness of his drawings, by the refinement with which he depicts the well-chosen subjects. Time will encourage relaxation. We look forward to future exhibitions by him.

D. A. D.

Who Said What

Political comments of the day in brief.

Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker, Massachusetts House, to Business and Professional Women's Republican Club in Boston:

"We are in this New Deal and it is up to us to see that the Republicans deal good cards. . . . The New Deal requires more than anything financial stability. . . . When we see the Democrats pushing more bills through Congress appropriating money . . . we know our turn is coming."

* * *

Senator Lester J. Dickinson of Iowa, to Worcester Economic Club:

"The NRA . . . is a failure . . . because it is an attempt to Hitlerize American industry."

* * *

Representative Charles West of Ohio, to Worcester Economic Club:

"When . . . the great emergency confronted the people there was no other agency . . . in a position to take the initiative. . . . Based upon sound economic principles the NRA has justified the claims of its advocates by the record of its accomplishments."

* * *

Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, to Boston Credit Bureau:

"We are on the up road. . . . Keep your courage but don't look for miracles."

Orleans, Vt., Avoids Taxes for Third Year

ORLEANS, Vt., March 21 (AP)—There are few places like this village left in the world. For the third successive year Orleans isn't going to have any tax.

The annual village meeting was held last night but the voters passed right over the article in the meeting warrant which provided for a tax. The municipally owned electric and water plants furnish all the revenue needed.

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Ice Cream in special attractive forms for your Easter dinner
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BOOK MARKERS

A MARKER THAT'S DIFFERENT
For Textbooks—Prose Works
RAPID PAGE FINDER CO.
7744 Dale Avenue St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IN YOUR TOWN start a debt elimination and reciprocal buying plan; send $2 for instructions. BUSINESS BARTER SERVICE, 1248 Union Street, San Diego, Calif.

MANUFACTURERS WANTED

REQUIRED resourceful firm to manufacture and/or sell "KENex" Lesson Markers in United States; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-923, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

MANUSCRIPTS honestly, completely criticised, markets suggested; prompt service; fee $1; enclose stamped envelope. Write Box J-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 93 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Advertising and selling constitute the background of business. Men who enter the advertising field now have a real opportunity to prosper with expanding business. Our men have made a decided sales gain so far this year. Our line is carefully designed. The items are copyrighted and exclusively controlled by us. Business men are buying our advertising in constantly increasing volume. We manufacture Art Calendars Business Hangers, Direct Mail, Blotters, Greetings Fans, Pencils, and Novelties. Territories now open: Boston and also outside Massachusetts territory, Northern New Hampshire, Western New York, Pittsburgh and outside Pennsylvania territory, Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Virginia. Our Plan: Protected territory, exclusive representation, year-round work, commission basis. A real opportunity for a man of character, ability and sales experience. Write THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO., Red Oak, Iowa, giving personal history, business experience and three references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED BUYER for men's furnishings and hat department—or manufacturer's representative; highest references. Write B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 711 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALES and administrative executive; 18 years successful experience in manufacturing and market development operations, wholesale and retail, desires opportunity with organization where such training and experience will meet a need; excellent references. Address C. C. T., 410 Bird Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Well-appointed apartments, board optional. 2 minutes sea, theatre, Winter Garden. MRS. FROST, 33, Jevington Gdns.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BIRMINGHAM — Good board residence for gentlemen; gas fires in bedroom, telephone, electric light. HILTON, 3 Fentham Rd., Erdington.

BRIGHTON The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea central, gas fires in bedrooms from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVE 2360

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 19 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel. Edgbaston 0644.

HOME SHARING

HOVE, Sussex—Lady would like another to share well-appointed home. Box M-2489, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GLOS.—Lady having a comfortably furnished flat in large country house on Cotswolds (Christian Science church near), wishes a lady (Christian Scientist preferred) to share same; expenses moderate. Box M-2616, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ARCHITECT-BUILT detached residence of exquisite charm in East Sheen, close to Richmond Park; central heating throughout; every possible modern convenience; delightful elevation, and not overlooked; 4 bed, finely fitted bathroom, 2 reception (one 20 ft. x 13 ft.), lounge hall, model domestic offices, large garage; several hundreds of pounds less than cost for freehold. Box M-2390, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SURREY—For sale, 6-roomed, semi-detached villa; freehold; vacant possession. Apply 18, Sutton Grove, Sutton, Surrey.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBERLEY — July-Sept., small furnished house, 4 bed bath, 2 reception; garden, garage, lake; near Camberley Heath Golf Links; 5 gns. weekly. MISS CORNWALL, Rushmere, Frimley, Surrey.

ELMER SANDS, near BOGNOR REGIS—Well-furnished bungalow, 6 rooms, hot and cold all bedrooms, sleep 8, electric light, bathroom, indoor sanitation, telephone, garage, secluded garden; 1 minute sea; April 21st to August 4th 3 to 7 guineas weekly; October to Easter 1 guinea. NELSON, 1 Banbury Road, Oxford.

PAIGNTON, "HILLRISE," CLENNON PARK. Bijou residence, overlooking Goodrington Bay; 6 rooms, large garage, electricity, gas; well stocked kitchen and flower garden; or for sale. Apply COUCH, Cliff Cot., Cliff Park, Paignton.

HAMPTON WICK—Self contained, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, oak beams; garden to Thames; 2 minutes station; 10 miles London; £104 inclusive; garage optional, £13. Apply WALNUT TREE HOUSE.

OPTICIANS

AN opportunity arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr. N. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., P.I.O. consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft," Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOURNEMOUTH, "Beltana," 7 Southern Rd.—Cheerful guest house, bracing spot, close sea; light, airy rooms, liberal table; resident proprietors; from 2 guineas weekly; tariff.

GLOS.—Lady, having a large house, desires paying guests, permanent or otherwise; electric light, good table, home comforts. Box M-2610, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Opportunity for rest, study, change; sunny house, private sea-shore, sun parlor; individual attention. MISS INNOCENT, Green Shutters, Southcliff.

GUESTS welcomed for rest and study; beautiful position on Downs. RENE BRUXBY, 45 Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton Down, Bristol.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; peaceful; hot and cold water bedrooms; home produce; from 3 guineas weekly. MISS CLARKE, "Pyerell," High Salvington, Worthing.

ATTRACTIVE old Sussex farm house, modern conveniences, good table, 2½ gns. weekly inclusive. MRS. BOWERMAN, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Sussex.

HASLEMERE, SURREY—Ladies offer restful home in beautiful country to one or two paying guests. RANSOME, "Rushmere," Shottermill.

HOVE (Brighton)—COMFORTABLE HOME; constant hot water; 3 minutes sea, tennis, band, good bathing. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove 3812.

MIDDLETON SUSSEX — Guests received; pretty modern cottage, ½ acre garden, 2 minutes from sea. Box M-1068, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Opportunity for rest, study, change; garden, car; individual attention. Preston 3321.

SOUTHAMPTON—Holiday visitors received, comfortable flat, good cooking, 35/-; day trips arranged if desired. MISS PRIOR, 36 Welbeck Ave.

POST WANTED

LADY, experienced and used to numbers, seeks post as cook or housekeeper; good plain cooking; help for rough. Box M-2618, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOURNEMOUTH—Experienced gentlewomen (mother and daughter) desire to take entire charge of small household, all duties. MRS. AVERY, 32 Hamilton Road, Boscombe.

DENTISTRY—Advertiser offers competent skilled services in high standard prosthetic work. Box M-2620, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

CHELTENHAM—Furnished suites with service; comfortable rooms; good beds and cooking. Apply MRS. HELEN F. STROUD, 27 Lansdown Place.

LONDON, 73 Cambridge Terrace, W. 2—Attractive divan rooms, constant hot water, breakfast and service; single 35/- to 42/-, double 2½ to 3 guineas. Phone Pad. 8006.

SALESMEN WANTED

SOME have genius for selling—will they write BARLOW, 139 Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool 9? Dairy and farm equipment, easily sold goods; commission, or salary and smaller commission; send testimonials; districts already covered, Cheshire, Liverpool and South Lancashire, North Wales, Shropshire.

TEACHERS

BOURNEMOUTH—Josephine Page, A.T.C.L., welcomes pupils: singing and pianoforte (Curwen method for beginners). 38, Heathwood Road, Winton.

OXFORD M. A.—Highest honours coaches for university, civil service and public school exams.; would visit schools requiring special tuition history, English and/or classics. P. H. DUMBELL, Glenrothy, York Rd., Cheam, Surrey.

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ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, ETC.
128 HIGH ST., SEVENOAKS PHONE 38

England

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

T. WILLCOCKS & SON
Family Butchers
Game and Poultry Dealers
TORQUAY AND PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
For FOOTWEAR of Every Description
12 PALACE AVENUE Tel. 5686

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Drapers and Milliners
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
22-24 Victoria St Est. 1883 Tel. 5611

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
Spring Fashion Shows
In All Departments
4a, 5 and 6 STRAND
Tel. 4314 (two lines)

T. L. Harding & Sons
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
10-16 Market St. Phone 2279

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 REDDENHILL ROAD 7 FORE ST.
BABBACOMBE ST. MARY CHURCH
Tel. 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

H. CRUSE
Builder and Decorator
WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
173 Windsor Road. Phone 3534

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
(Late L. Phillips)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
68 and 69 FLEET STREET Phone 2337
Shoe fitting by X-RAYS
Agent for JAEGER All-Wool Clothing

Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot.
PHONE 2818

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HAIRDRESSERS
Maison Stephens et Cie Ltd.
66 Union St., Torquay Phone 2609
77 Fore St., Brixham Phone 99

DORSET

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E. LANNING & SON
House Furnishers
Furnishing Fabrics, Bedding
109 COMMERCIAL RD., Parkstone Tel. 31

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All makes of cars supplied.
Repairs by expert mechanics.
Car Painting and Renovating
Exide Batteries for Cars and Wireless
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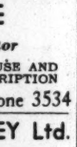
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING SPECIALIST
Park Gates East, Poole
Tel. Parkstone 740



GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

EVERYTHING FLORAL
LUKE ROGERS & SONS
(Member F. T. D. A.)
NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS
101 Whiteladies Road, Clifton Phone 35289
and at Warwick Road, Redland, and Stokes Lane, Westbury

Put "SPRING" into your Step.
Wear Flexible Cantilever Shoes.
W. E. MASSINGHAM
123 STOKES CROFT 36 HIGH ST. BRISTOL

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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(Continued)

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Est. 1860 Phone 25670 BRISTOL

for Guaranteed Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, "Buoyant" Upholstery, "Staples" Mattresses, 'Lloyd Loom' Products "Divanette" Bed-Settees
Complete House Furnishers

TAYLOR'S, Ltd.
COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL
Spring, 1934
NEW CRETONNES
NEW NETS
NEW IDEAS
for
The HOME FURNISHINGS
Phone 20225

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPING and PRINTING
9 Hours Service
GIVE US A TRIAL
See our hand-coloured Snaps (permanent colour) at 9d. each. Try one on your favourite negative.
ENLARGEMENTS in Sepia and colour.
STRODE COSH & PENFOLD
6 addresses in Bristol

VISIT
Dorothy Bellamy's *for*
Exquisite Springwear
Coats, Gowns, Sportswear, Swagger and Tailored Suits, Leather Coats and Macs, Chic Millinery.
Prices that will surprise you
13 BRIDGE STREET, BRISTOL BRIDGE
TEL.: 24309

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CIVIL, SPORTING and LADIES' TAILORS'
Every Garment Made on These Premises.
88, 90, 92 Whiteladies Road, Clifton

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
STOKES CROFT, BRISTOL
For Garden, Home and Holiday

FRANCES HYETT
MILLINERY
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
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MUNDY & CO.
CUT GLASS, CHINA and EARTHENWARE, PYREX COOKING GLASS
Special attention given to Replacements and Matchings
63 Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol

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CONFECTIONERY
CHOCOLATES
by PEEK FREAN
YORK HAM, WILTSHIRE HAM
for the holidays
W. VALE & CO. Ltd.
93/4 Winchcombe Street
Stockists for Crosse & Blackwell

LANCE'S
JOHN LANCE & CO. LTD. CHELTENHAM
Fashion Specialists • General Drapers • House Furnishers

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BealeSons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
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RENEE DURANT
Court Dressmaker
Ready-to-Wear Dresses and Coats
Also individual Gowns, Suits, etc., made on the premises. Fuller figures specially studied.
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers and Perfumers
Permanent Waving a Speciality
Tel. 2016

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING
All garments made in our own Workshops.
F. T. EDE
88b WIMBORNE ROAD

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

TAILORS and Outfitters
for particular men and women
Rowe & Edmonds Ltd
65 PALMERSTON RD SOUTHSEA

Permanent Waving
Our Specialty
Court Hairdressers
Maison Marcel's
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Albert Rd Junction, Southsea Phone 5466
Also at 69 OSBORNE ROAD Phone 7020

Tel. No. 5242
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QUINTON & SCAMMELL
BUILDERS AND DECORATORS
Authorised Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers
(No. 1773) National Register of Electrical Installation Contractors
General Repairs to House Property

Furnish with Confidence
John Dyers
KINGS ROAD SOUTHSEA
60 Dept. Store, Cafe & Man's Shop

Beginning Friday
April 6
the advertisements from the southern part of England, and from Wales, which have been appearing Wednesdays, will be published on Friday.

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(Continued)

Over 60 Departments
Fashions, Furnishings, Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing. Rest and Writing Rooms. Library. Golf School. Restaurant. Zoo. Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau—at
HANDLEYS
LIMITED—SOUTHSEA

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HATTER HOSIER TAILOR
J. F. Stevens
Specialist in Men's and Boys' Wear
125 HIGH STREET Telephone 511

J. W. Wood & Son
LOWER KINGS ROAD
Tel. 288
Columbia Records of Mrs. Eddy's Hymns
PIANOS, SHEET MUSIC, RECORDS AND RADIO
Tuning a Speciality

MARSH'S
CIVIL, SPORTING and LADIES' TAILORS'
Every Garment Made on These Premises.
88, 90, 92 Whiteladies Road, Clifton

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Rav. 2802 63 Masons Hill, Bromley
Distinctive Tailoring
Suits and Costumes to order from 5 gns.

Tel. Ravensbourne 0528, 0529, 0530
URIDGE'S STORES
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25 Masons Hill, Bromley
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

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WINDOW CLEANING
BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
E. A. VICKERS & SON
Limited
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 1264

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38 and 39 High Street (Ravensbourne 0302)
Braemar
RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSPELL PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

Telephone Ravensbourne 1622
R. WHEADON
BUTCHER
3 The Parade, Widmore Rd., Bromley

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RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult Us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO and GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane. Tel. 289

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Stanger & Whitebread
Grocery and Provision Stores
HIGH STREET, ORPINGTON
ORDERS SOLICITED
GOOD SERVICE and ATTENTION
Phone 394 Orpington

H. S. TOLHURST & SON
(Late W. E. Bilham & Sons)
High-Class Fishmongers and Poulterers
Licensed dealers in game
FAMILIES WAITED UPON DAILY
354 High Street, Phone Orpington 332

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"A. R. C." MOTORS
For—Automobiles and All Repairs
Seal Road A. R. Chatfield Phone 940

RONALD JONES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Permanent waving and setting speciality.
26 HIGH STREET Phone 685
The kiddies are home from school! Preserve their youthful happiness in a
Portrait by
GEORGE P. KING
43 London Road Phone 63
Late Manager and Successor to Howard M. King

GOWER & WHITE
FAMILY BUTCHER
TEL. 184 101 HIGH STREET
Finest home-dressed imported beef obtainable.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 Cars Lock Ups
Open Day and Night
Rock-Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR RD., TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1833 Phone 1660

KENT

TUNBRIDGE WELLS
(Continued)

ALBERT BREEDS
Sheffield Cutlery and Scissor Expert
Scissors & Stainless Knives Re-sharpened
10 High St. Est. Over 100 Yrs. Ph. 768

R. W. Weekes
LIMITED
for a most extensive
CARPET SELECTION
Opposite Central Station Phone 369

FREDK. HAYDEN Ltd.
35, HIGH ST., TUNBRIDGE WELLS
ARE HIGH CLASS GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS *and* CENTRAL HEATING SPECIALISTS

MAISON MADENBERG
Always First with the Newest Models
Day & Evening Gowns, Suits, Coats, Millinery, etc.
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PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 HIGH STREET, Tunbridge Wells
131 HIGH STREET, Oxford

IVA RICHARDSON
(Late with Reville and Paquin, London)
Country Life Wear
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
Phone 2051
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
92 HIGH STREET

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James Outram Boot Stores
Lotus Delta K Footwear

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER

GENUINE ENGLISH and SCOTTISH SHORTBREAD
In Tasteful Tins. Ideal for picnics or parties. 2/- *each*
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
HENRY RAIMENT & CO.
GRANBY ST. and RUTLAND ST.

MIDDLESEX

HARROW

Umbrellas as Gifts
Direct from Manufacturers
Speciality RECOVERING AND REPAIRS
PRINCE & CO.
39, College Road, Harrow
Also 72, Fulham Rd., So. Kensington, S. W. 3
No Canvassers Employed

NORTHWOOD

EBORN
The Drive Nursery, Northwood
Spring is now approaching. Now is the time to think of your gardens for seeds, spring roots and flowering plants. Write or call. An inspection is sure to please you. Phone: 319.

PINNER

W. WATSON
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER
All Makes of Cars Supplied
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
HIRE CAR; etc.
BRIDGE ST., PINNER Phone 426

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M. K. LADDIMAN,
37, Plumstead Rd.
sells
Hosiery, Towels, Wool, Stationery
also
HEA-TE-CO the New Super Soap
Household, Toilet and Shampoo

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OXFORD

R. J. Johnson & Co. Ltd.
*Timber and Slate Merchants and Saw Mill Proprietors

SURREY

SUTTON (Continued)

CALL ME OVER THE COALS!
W. A. VALLIS
Coal, Coke, Anthracite
Boiler Fuel Merchant
8A NIGHTINGALE ROAD, CARSHALTON
Est. 51 years Tel. Wallington 1976

PHONE SUTTON 3264
APPEARANCE
Dyers, Cleaners, Valet Service
Grove Road, Sutton

J. R. TRIBE
Groceries and Provisions
Vegetarian Foods Stocked
131 HIGH STREET SUTTON 255

SUSSEX

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

OLIVE
LADIES' KNITTED SPORTSWEAR
Braemar Agent
Phone 874
21 ST. LEONARDS ROAD

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

The Wattle Lounge
Breakfasts, Morning Chocolate, etc.
Afternoon Teas Light Suppers
Highest Grade Confectionery, Chocolates
Speciality 2/- Luncheons
FULLER AND KUNZLE CHOCOLATES
Large Assortment of Fancy Boxes and Chocolate Novelties
PRESTON STREET, BRIGHTON

BOSTEL BROS.
Sanitary Engineers
Builders and Decorators
West Street
Brighton
Phone Brighton 4084-5

CORSETS, CORSELETTES and BELTS of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
Mrs. M. Rudledge
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Brighton & Hove Supply Association, Ltd.
Phone 2253 Telegrams Stores B'ton
LARGEST DEPARTMENTAL STORE ON SOUTH COAST
ALL DEPARTMENTS
Highest Quality—Lowest Prices
HOVE

HETHERINGTON'S
—LTD.—
Drapery and Outfitting
Millinery
China and Hardware
WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

EASTBOURNE

Gowns, Furs, Millinery, Coats
Margaret Kerr
115, SOUTH STREET, EASTBOURNE
Tel. 1685

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Telephone HASTINGS 2150
Junia Farnham
Specialist in Matrons' Millinery
and extra large fittings
24 QUEEN'S ROAD, HASTINGS

GEO. H. HALL & SON
SHOE MAKERS
Agents for Lotus, Delta, "K"
28 Robertson Street
HASTINGS

SEAFORD

W. BEAL
DRAPER and OUTFITTER
Gowns, Millinery, Knitwear
Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
26-28 HIGH STREET Phone 283

HARDING BROS.
Builders and Contractors
Plumbers Freehold Houses
Decorators and Land For Sale
Electricians, etc. Estimates Free
PHONE 422 STATION APPROACH

ELLIS & MARTIN
GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS
Please Note That
WE SELL
GRAPE-NUTS SHREDDED WHEAT
JACOBS BISCUITS QUAKER OATS
Advertised by their manufacturers in The Christian Science Monitor
SOUTH CORNER STORES Ph. 223

H. F. NELSON
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS

Modern Artistic Furnishings
Reproduction of Antiques
Fine Selection of Fabrics
Complete House Furnishers
Gable End, Broad St. Phone 499

An Exclusive and Inexpensive House for Ladies' Attire
Pomme
(Mrs. Gamble)
THE MANOR HOUSE, BROAD STREET

WORTHING

BOORER'S GARAGE
Broadwater
For
Modern Car Servicing

ARTISTIC JEWELLERY
NECKLETS RETHREADED
The Little Coral Shop
AMY RIMELL
6 LIVERPOOL ROAD
Sole Agent Bing's Canterbury Lavender

BRAY & SON
BUTCHERS
Established 1834
30 Warwick Street Telephone 329

V. G. READ
30 and 32 NEWLAND ROAD, WORTHING
Finest Quality Grocery and Provision Supplies. Personal supervision. Daily Deliveries. Also Hardware.
JACOB'S CREAM CRACKERS

H. A. WEBB
Tailor to Ladies and Gentlemen
21 CHAPEL ROAD, WORTHING
Prices Moderate Enquiries Solicited
Phone 795

SUSSEX

WORTHING (Continued)

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Ladies' Fashion Wear
WORTHING
Telephone 1320

Lilian Ash
MILLINERY SPECIALIST
ONE THE BROADWAY, WORTHING
Telephone 1816

HIGH-CLASS BAKERS
Knowles & Son Ltd
7 CHAPEL ROAD
Branches:
Broadwater, Worthing and West Worthing

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM

New Millinery Salon
Wallet Austin Ltd
71-79 Corporation St.
Birmingham
England
Just opened for the exhibition and sale of hats.

HENRI LEDURRE
HAIR SPECIALIST
HAS REMOVED to
Self Contained Suite of Chambers
8A - 10A Bull Street
Birmingham 4.
PHONE CENTRAL 1240
Entrance immediately joining
S. Child & Son (The Jewellers)
10 BULL STREET

BE SHOD IN STYLE AND COMFORT
CANTILEVER SHOE STORE
11 PICCADILLY NEW STREET BIRMINGHAM

Savoy Cleaning Service
French Cleaning,
Art Dyeing, Valetry
Latest Methods. Prompt Service.
Branches:—
60 High Street, Erdington Erd. 0775
107 Villa Road, Handsworth. Nor. 0822
'Phone message brings our Messenger to collect.

H. W. MORGAN
(Late with Chamberlain King & Jones Ltd.)
Painter and Decorator
43 Griffins Book Lane
Bournville
Birmingham

EDGAR TURNER
wishes to thank all his Monitor friends for their patronage in the past, and to inform them that he has entered into a partnership and is opening as
THE GORDON BRAITHWAITE STUDIO,
Room 223, County Chambers,
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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING

Daily Features

In Lighter Vein

No Self-Starter

When the clock struck midnight, and there was still no evidence of departure from the parlor, father came to the head of the stairs. "I think you should give the young man his coat," he called to his daughter.

"Your father is just a crank," said the boy friend.

"Perhaps so," replied the father, who had overheard the remark, "but when there is no self-starter, one is necessary."

Too Hard

"I see it stated that they are making shingles out of cement now."

"Then I take back what I said about wishing to be a boy again."—*Pathfinder.*

Relief for Weary Willie

The trouble with the railroads is, the ties aren't spaced right. We've been getting about the country a good bit lately, and the railroads haven't been much comfort. If you step on every tie, they're too close together; and if you take two at a stride, they're too far apart. The Government, if it takes over the roads, ought to give us ties spaced so a man can walk naturally.—*New Yorker.*

Oh! Oh!

Father: "Why don't you get out and find a job? When I was your age I was working for $3 a week in a store, and at the end of five years I owned the store."

Son: "You can't do that nowadays. They have cash registers."—*Hoofs and Horns.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"He Is My Friend"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A FAMILY had hardly more than settled in a new home before neighbors called to warn the mother to keep her unusually friendly 4-year-old daughter away from a certain old man on the street, whom they described as having a great dislike for children.

The mother took in the neighborhood belief, and although she could not think of planting a fear of enemy in the heart of the little girl, she planned to watch the child's playtime carefully and to keep her indoors when the man took his afternoon walk. But what was her dismay, some days later, to behold the child walking down the street hand in hand with the man!

Her first impulse was to rescue the child, but wisdom silenced her fear and aroused her interest. As they drew near, she beheld a picture never to be forgotten. The child was looking up at the man with eyes filled with love and joy; and the wrinkled face of the elderly man was relaxed into an expression of understanding and of friendly interest. The mother, realizing that all was well, watched the pair walk to the corner of the street, where the child was given an affectionate pat and sent tripping back home.

The child and mother then talked things over. Questioned directly, the child exclaimed, "Why, mother! He is my friend. We have a visit every day. Now he will take his walk mornings instead of afternoons so we can walk together. He loves good little children. He told me so. And I just love him."

The mother, rebuked, silent, and grateful, realized that the pure eyes of the little child had perceived a kind gentleman and friend hidden away beneath the veneer of a gruff, care-wrought exterior, so that eyes dimmed by suspicion, prejudice, fear, and criticism could not see him at all.

The daily walks and talks continued. The child was always quickly returned, expressing the radiant loveliness born of an uplifting experience. The joy of their association was so apparent that it soon changed the attitude of the entire neighborhood. Soon other little children on the street vied with one another to hold the other hand of the man to whom they had been introduced as a "man who loves good little children."

A Word a Day

Ineffable

Example: "The virgin . . . smiled with an *ineffable* grace at their meeting, and retired" (Tatler No. 81).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

unassuming	becoming
bashful	unbecoming
unspeakable	engaging
ineffective	radiant

Pronunciation: Accent the second syllable, *in-ef'-a-b'l* (*i* and *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Derivation: From the Latin *ineffabilis*, "unutterable," compounded of *in*, negative prefix, and *effari*, "to speak out" (*ex*, "out," and *fari*, "to speak"). We employ "ineffable" to describe that which seems to transcend description—when words fail us. It is, therefore, synonymous with "inexpressible," "unutterable," "unspeakable," "indescribable."

Tyndale, in translating the familiar fifteenth verse in the ninth chapter of II Corinthians, wrote: "Thankes be unto God for his ineffable gyfte."

Notes and Queries

Safed (Mrs. M. E. O.)—Long *a*.

Again, against (Mrs. M. E. O.)—*A-gen', a-genst'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *e* as in *get*).

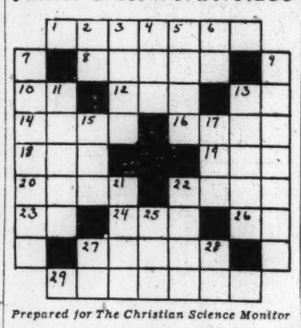
Restaurant (Mrs. M. E. O.)—Preferably *res'-to-rant* (*e* short, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *account*).

Data (Mrs. M. E. O.)—Those who don't know and don't care sound the first *a* short as in *dad*; those who don't know, but care very much, are sounding it two-*do*, as in *dart*. Those who know, however, sound it long as in *day*.

Demonstratively (Mrs. B. D. L.)—Although the *a* is long in demonstrate" and "demonstration," it is sounded as in *sofa* in "demonstrative" and "demonstratively." (The accent on the last two is on the second syllable.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Junior Cross-Word No. 133



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Stripes.
8—In good season.
10—You and me.
12—Abraham Lincoln belonged to this political party (abbr.).
13—Mixed type.
14—Struggle.
16—The "Ugly Duckling" became one.
18—Mongrel dog.
19—Letter of alphabet and General Grant's middle initial.
20—Town in England where noted college for boys is located.
22—To prohibit.
23—Exclamation denoting inquiry.
24—Poem.
26—Louisa Alcott's middle initial.
27—Printed publications collectively.
29—Sloped.

Down

2—Tellurium (abbr.).
3—Scare.
4—Before.
5—European mountain system.
6—The Ohio river borders this state on north (abbr.).
7—Follow.
9—Pleasant.
11—Bulgaria borders Roumania here.
13—Dough.
15—For the affirmative side.
17—Tiny.
21—Girl's name.
23—Man's garment.
25—Lair.
27—More than one (abbr.).
28—Compass point (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Roller-Skate Repairs

NOTICING that a number of roller skates at a playfield were badly worn, and rendered useless through lack of repairs as the new spring roller-skating season began, a high school boy decided he would enter the roller-skate repair business.

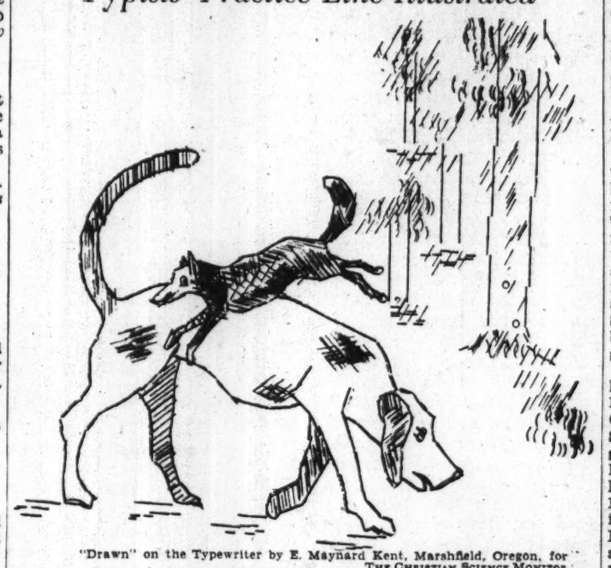
By buying wheels wholesale, he has been able to replace worn wheels for the nominal rate of 15 cents a wheel, the actual over-the-counter price for a wheel at the retail store. He has found that the skates are fairly well standardized and are made to be adjusted simply with a skate key; and he has been able to get along without a technical training and without special tools. Mrs. C. M. L.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

DOUBTLESS there are times when controversy becomes a necessary evil. But let us remember that it is an evil.—DEAN STANLEY.

Typists' Practice Line Illustrated



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by E. Maynard Kent, Marshfield, Oregon, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG—Typists for Years Have Been Practicing With This Line Because It Is Short and Has Every Letter in the Alphabet. Now It Is Illustrated.

Your Camera

Using the Box Camera

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THE box camera, of which there are several makes, is the simplest camera for the beginner; it is also the lowest priced on the market, and produces probably the greatest number of good pictures.

There is usually one speed to the shutter (about 1-30th of a second), and by using a little care the amateur can take all the pictures one could wish to make around the home. The lens is so fixed that, in the 2¼ by 3¼, everything from about 11 feet to distance is sharp; and in the 2½ by 4¼, everything 13 feet and beyond. There are three stops, or different sizes of lens openings.

The beginner should first attempt snapshots or instantaneous exposures, as they are the easiest to make. The camera must be held absolutely still, for any movement of the camera will result in blur in the negatives. If the camera is held against the body, movement will be avoided and good pictures assured. Roll film is used in the box camera; and it is suggested that the new types of fast film, which have almost doubled the efficiency of these simple little cameras, be purchased.

The beginner should keep a record of the exposure, condition of light, size of the stop used in making each picture, etc. By so doing he can profit by his mistakes.

The box camera is not a toy, yet it is so simple that a child can make good pictures with it. After the amateur has learned the rudiments of photography through the use of the box camera, he may wish to purchase a folding camera, which will bring some new conditions for him to master.

The folding camera will be discussed in the next article.

Betty Bee

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Honey-Dew

PERHAPS one of the most unusual sources of honey for Betty is honey-dew, which, by the way, is neither honey nor dew. It is a sugary moisture found on the leaves of trees and shrubs.

In olden times honey-dew was supposed to come from the skies. What an inspiration that must have been to the poets! It was a pretty theory, but one far removed from reality; for honey-dew is a liquid exuded by aphides (plant lice). They do not eat the honey-dew which they so liberally spray.

Why, you well may ask, do they waste their time producing and distributing something they do not use? The answer is an illustration of the marvelous intuitions of the most humble creature. It is just another way nature has of protecting her own.

Birds feed upon the aphides and their eggs. The honey-dew that is spread so liberally attracts bees, hornets, wasps, and many other insects that birds seem to avoid. As a result, when honey-dew is thick upon the trees, the birds seek other fields. When the hot rays of the midday sun have dried the moisture, the birds may return; but meantime countless numbers of aphides and their eggs have been saved from destruction.

Tea for Two

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jerry Alexander Interrupted This Party Out In Cincinnati Long Enough to Take a Picture Which Qualifies Him for Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Then the Host Pup Turned to the Guest, Smiled Indulgently, and Resumed Telling About the New Peke That Had Moved Into the Neighborhood.

Mr. Scroggins

Araminta Brings a Watery Tale

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim) opened his front door in Ulmus Americana (American elm) with considerable caution, for that always has been the Scroggins way of opening front doors in response to knocks. But when the door swung open and the venerable squirrel saw his visitor, he flung the door wide, extended both paws in an ample gesture of welcome, and beamed from ear to ear. Such was his pleasure that his very tail quivered hospitably.

"My dear Araminta," he said, putting the accent on the word dear which is where it belongs when addressing that person. "So you are back again! Welcome! Welcome!"

Araminta curtsied and replied in her sweetest voice: "Mr. Scroggins, the pleasure is all mine."

"Now, come, come," said Scroggins. "It doesn't seem possible that could be quite the case. But, come in, come in. Let me carry your traveling case." The gallant squirrel picked up the neat case in which Araminta carries those things a First Robin carries, and ushered her with great deference into the house. He raised his head and prepared his voice to call Mrs. Scroggins; but that excellent person bustled in before he could call, and greeted Araminta most cordially.

Araminta, in case you may not know, is Boston Common's First Robin. Every year her arrival on the Common after her winter in the South is the occasion for a round of gayety and festivities, beginning with her call on the Scrogginses which is her official return to the Common. Her neat little traveling case has on it in delicate red letters, "Araminta, Boston"; and Mrs. Scroggins looked at the case and then at Araminta, with great pleasure.

"Tell us about your trip," said Mrs. Scroggins.

Araminta smiled and nodded. "It has been a strange trip," she said. Scroggins cocked his head forward for what seemed might be news. "Hurrumph," he hurrumphed.

"All the way home, for this is my real home," she said curtsying, "there has been much water. Of course there always is some water and I always fly over it as fast as I can. Because after all, I'm not a water bird."

Scroggins nodded. "No more than we are turtles," he said.

Everyone laughed at this remark, which was quite true and yet sounded strange and a bit humorous.

"I would look for rivers that I knew. I felt they were the rivers, but they were overflowing their banks and spreading across meadows; and, of course, that gave me quite a bit of trouble, for I kept getting off my course. And I really think I took longer coming North than usual. Although I didn't actually keep track."

Scroggins hurrumphed softly to himself during her watery tale. Now he went for his shiny tall hat and cane. "This must be told," he said.

"Oh, I forgot to say," said Araminta, "that the River Charles, which, as you know, is our nearest river, has quite strayed from its banks here and there."

Scroggins stopped short. "Then perhaps we should see it before we spread the news," he said.

Mrs. Scroggins and Araminta agreed that they would prefer to sit and talk but that if Mr. S. cared to look at the Charles they would wait for him. So the illustrious squirrel hurried forth, found Fib and Florrie quite near the house, and easily persuaded them to go with him. They walked rapidly and soon came to the bank of the Charles. This particular bank wasn't flooded. Scroggins hurrumphed as he noted that fact. But

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Welcome"

Fib and Florrie flew across the river and when they came back they agreed that there was much more water in the stream than they ever had seen there.

"She's right then," said Scroggins. "And now let's hurry back to the Common and have Araminta tell everyone about the watery trip."

They found no difficulty in arranging a mass meeting of Commoners. Araminta told her watery tale. Immediately afterward everyone scurried to see the Charles.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

James the Son of Alphæus

WE POSSESS little definite information with regard to James the son of Alphæus, beyond the fact that he was numbered among the Twelve Apostles (Matt. 10:3); but he is almost certainly to be identified with "James the less," mentioned in Mark 15:40 as the brother of Joses and the son of a certain Mary who is mentioned with Mary Magdalene as one of the witnesses of the Crucifixion. Then, too, it is probable that he was the brother of Levi (otherwise called Matthew), who is likewise described as the "son of Alphæus" (Mark 2:14).

It would seem that James came to be known as "the Less" to distinguish him from his fellow-apostle "James the son of Zebedee" (Matt. 10:2), commonly referred to as "James the Great," as well as from "James the Just," "the Lord's brother" (Gal. 1:19).

Brevities

Ottawa Evening Citizen: Seventeen members of the Communist party have been expelled in Moscow. Probably the episode can be summed up thus: Dictated but not Red.

Florida Times-Union: It is stated that Londoners rather enjoy their fogs. This leads the Birmingham News to wonder what "they see in them."

Los Angeles Times: Recovery seems to be a magic word that justifies everybody in charging you 10 per cent more.

The Editor's Puzzle

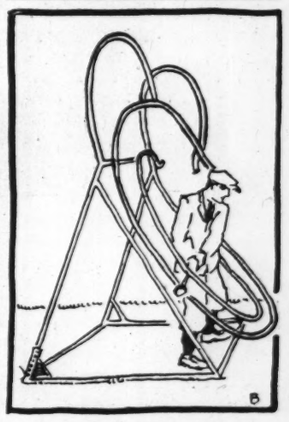
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

277

Although some two particular leaves said the professor may seem to appear identical both as to form, shape, and color, you will never find two which are in all respects identically the same in every way

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

With the Inventors



Golf Instructor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ALMOST everything is being made automatic these days. And now comes a robot golf instructor! Robert MacDonald of Chicago has devised a mechanism (U. S. Patent No. 1944942) to teach us the correct golf stroke. When we stand inside it and raise our club, its framework guides the club time after time in a perfect and undeviating arc, until every muscle knows its part. And a drive that whizzes far down the fairway becomes second nature!

The Adventures of Waddles —*Forgotten Man*

By THE HAGERS

THE LADY DUCKS ASKED ME TO SPEAK BEFORE THEIR CULTURE CLUB LAST WEEK.
I WORKED UPON MY THEME FOR DAYS: "THE NEBULAE AND COSMIC RAYS."
THE MEMBER WHO ADDRESSED THE THRONG, TO INTRODUCE ME, TOOK SO LONG
THAT SOMEONE MOVED THAT THEY ADJOURN; THEY ALL FORGOT IT WAS MY TURN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Peace With Honor in Industry

NEED for labor statesmanship was never greater in the United States than it is today. Three major developments within a few hours yesterday showed the pace at which industrial issues are moving and the energy with which the Administration in Washington is acting to bring peaceable settlements. First there was President Roosevelt's letter to the railroad employers and workers, then his appeal for conferences to avert the threatened automobile strike, and finally the filing of the Government's suit against the Weirton Steel Company for alleged violation of the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

In each of these and other cases questions are involved which cannot be put aside by mere pleas for peace. Lasting peace can be achieved only by adjustments to new conditions and by solutions that represent fairness in the industries affected. Fundamentally the point at issue in all the labor disputes current in America just now is the ratio in which employee and employer shall share in the benefits of economic recovery.

The conflicting demands in the railroad field have to do with the customary question of pay, the unions seeking restoration of a wage cut and an increase above that, while rail executives proposed a further cut. In recommending an extension of the present wage schedule, with improvements for the very lowest paid workers, the President appropriately calls attention to "the most important factor of all, the good of the country." The issue in this case, it would seem, must eventually be one for the Railway Labor Board, and a principal concern meanwhile should be to avoid aggravating the industry beyond that board's powers of intervention.

The dispute in the automotive industry represents the rare spectacle of a strike threat with no question of wages or working conditions immediately involved. The whole issue there is union recognition. It is the question of whether the employee representation plan set up by the companies or a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or possibly a union independent of either, shall speak for the worker in the collective bargaining contemplated by the NIRA.

Whether an A. F. of L. union best deserves to be that voice is a question to test the discernment of the worker. Such unions seek a retainer as counsel for the employee; some of their officials have been able and devoted, some have been mere dues collectors. When the employers announce their position jointly through an organization representing nearly all of them, it would seem that employees should be represented by an organization equally broad. This suggests unions covering the whole industry, rather than the old craft unions. And if company unions or employee representation plans are to prevail, the suit against the Weirton Steel Company is warning that to meet NRA requirements they must be free from company domination.

The very existence of labor controversies is evidence that some degree of business recovery is taking place, but such disputes are none the less deplorable, and if stubbornly carried on will disrupt that recovery. The occasion is one for that reasonableness which is the essence of statesmanship.

If the crux of the issue is a proper distribution of the fruits of recovery, then there is every reason why that distribution should be sought by directing thought to the question of what is right and fair, and by counseling together on that basis. Taking appeal to force as represented in the strike or lockout will not prove what division of earnings or authority is equitable; and only on the basis of equity is peace with honor achieved.

The Challenge to Block Booking

IN MANY quarters is rising a challenge to the block-booking system of distributing motion pictures in the United States. Several efforts to obtain legislation in recent Congresses have come to nothing beyond bringing the question to general attention. But that has served a purpose, evidently, in view of the growing demand for some sort of federal supervision of films.

The matter is again before Congress, in a bill which seeks to abolish this trade practice by which exhibitors rent films in quantity from the producers. The bill further provides for federal supervision of motion picture production at its source.

Probably as never before supporters of the proposed legislation will come prepared. They know there are existing legal conditions that must be considered, for block booking has been ruled an acceptable trade practice, under the Sherman antitrust laws, in a recent upper court decision. However, there have been modifications of the application of the trust laws to other industries, and the opponents of block booking are hopeful. To them the system seems to force upon exhibitors films that they might never rent if left free to make their choice. It should be understood that large groups of exhibitors—those who are parts of chains controlled in part or altogether by the producing organizations—are not to be put in the same boat with the independent exhibitors. Abolishment of block booking would mean a large readjustment in the whole business of making and exhibiting motion pictures, and this is something that those who wish to change the present system must consider. Block booking is a sort of insurance for the producers, in that they are able to proceed with their film making on the basis of hundreds of signed contracts.

That it is possible to make and distribute motion pictures on a considerable scale without the block-booking system has been proved in England, where the system was abolished several years ago. It is freely stated that this change in England has brought about a betterment in the quality of British-made films. On the other hand, the American producers offer figures to show that in any case the better films obtain the heaviest bookings. Further, under the percentage system that is now largely in operation, rather than straight rentals, the producers have every reason to make pictures that will please as large a number of spectators as possible.

The subject has many ramifications which the present congressional hearing is bound to do something to clarify. Meanwhile, various organizations have entered upon a determined campaign against the block-booking system, charging it with responsibility for a great deal that is undesirable in current film fare.

Mrs. August Belmont, president of the Motion Picture Research Council, has definitely named block booking as the point of attack. The council is now publishing its findings in a series of books after four years of research in some twenty American cities. Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of President Roosevelt, have recently become honorary vice-presidents engaged in the active work of the council. Block booking of films obviously is due for a thorough airing.

The Silver Ramp

IT MAY be that the Dies silver bill is the most innocuous of the many silver bills now before Congress or in course of gestation. That will not make it any more acceptable to the American taxpayers. They have already behaved very handsomely to the silver industry. Without a murmur they agreed to the payment of 50 per cent above the market price for all the silver mined in the United States. Now they are asked to pay up to $400,000,000 a year for the acquisition of foreign silver.

The plan is to trade the American farm surplus for this silver. The commodities would not be sold for their current worth. The United States would accept the silver at 25 per cent above the market rate. That is to say, foreign buyers would receive a 25 per cent bonus to buy American farm products. If the American housewife were to have this experience in her local market, what would she think? What would she think if a seller had to say to her, "Now, Madam, let us call your dollar $1.25, so that you can take so much more stuff out of my store." That is precisely what the United States proposes to do under the Dies bill. That is exactly the aim of all subsidies in the field of foreign trade.

All such silver schemes are carefully disguised to make them appear as if everybody is going to benefit but the silver industry. This particular bill aims at helping the farmer. But we refuse to believe that the American farmer, after having collected one subsidy from the American taxpayer for reducing his crop, wants another subsidy for the purpose of marketing abroad the crop that he has failed to reduce. The silver producer, not the farmer, is intended to be the beneficiary of this bill.

A halt should be called to such special interest legislation. Otherwise the competition to dip into the federal jam pot will end by everybody getting his share, but only, as Secretary Henry Wallace solemnly warned his countrymen, at the price of uncontrolled inflation.

Discrediting the Eyewitness

AN ANCIENT theory of courts of law was that a fact established by the testimony of eyewitnesses could not be refuted or discredited by conflicting circumstantial testimony. Identification, verified on oath, has, however, sent many an innocent person to prison or to the gallows, proof of innocence appearing too late to rectify the error. Reported cases, scores of them compiled by those who are not ashamed to be classed as humanitarians, convince the student of the fallibility of human testimony, even in the absence of malice, dishonesty, or any desire to deceive. The eyewitness, as well as the eye as a witness, has often been discredited.

In Tennessee recently, according to newspaper accounts, the brother of a missing man and five Negroes accused with him, were released from custody when their supposed victim appeared in the flesh after an extended voluntary absence. The *corpus delicti* in this case had been established to the satisfaction of the prosecuting officials by the testimony of three persons. In Massachusetts recently, it is recalled, two innocent men were positively identified as the slayers of a person whom they had actually never seen and of whose existence they had never known. Willing, and probably honest, eyewitnesses testified that they identified the two as the guilty suspects. Their mistake was admitted when a confession of guilt was made by persons who had not been suspected of this particular crime.

Should it not be agreed, even in the light of present-day experiences, while the guilty too often escape punishment, that those who have offended had better be permitted to go free rather than that one innocent person be sacrificed? Human justice, too commonly tempered by the varying moods of a free people, errs either on the side of mercy or in an effort to avenge itself unreasonably. The spirit of the mob smolders, only to be fanned into flame by fear or prejudice or hatred. The degree of vengeance sought is dependent, always, upon the temper of the mass, in the court room, upon the streets, and finally, in the home.

It is this wave, this moving tide of human emotions, which seems strangely to affect the thoughts and even the judgments of mankind. The tourist who is mystified and misled by the East Indian fakir is perhaps under no deeper an illusion than the sincere eyewitness who has believed that he saw only what a distorted and disordered sense of things misled him into imagining that he had seen.

Peace on the Milk Front?

FEDERAL supervision, bone of contention in other parts of the United States, brings to New England its first glimmer of permanent peace on the milk front. The new federal marketing agreement holds real promise. It does not make the mistake of previous plans by resting its claims for permanency upon the benefits it brings to the farmer. Its strength lies in the way it effects these benefits, namely, by cutting out much of the waste in distribution unwittingly or knowingly saddled on the farmer.

Certain far-seeing and unbiased New England officials have declared right along that the root of milk troubles is in the attitude of the men who distribute the milk. The term "racket" is applied to conditions wherein the distributor charges the farmer less-than-carload rates for transportation—then pools the milk, sending it to the city at the lower carload rates, pocketing the difference amounting to thousands of dollars annually. And if it is an oversight that country station handling charges have remained the same for more than a decade, it has been a highly profitable one for the distributors.

These are only a few of the glaring faults in milk distribution that the federal code aims to correct. Elimination of these is primary. Farm profits will increase as a natural consequence. Here is where the new scheme sidesteps the pitfalls of past set-ups seeking to meet the farmer demand for fair play without challenging the fountainhead of agitation.

Other provisions in the code explain the new sense of proprietorship with which the farmer gazes out over his pasturelands these days. The code promises much to New England. Yet, it is only valuable for the lessons it can ingrain in the industry. Coöperation that the Federal Government now commands must become a component and natural part of the business. With the ironing out and expansion of the new agreement, nothing stands in the way of a new era of prosperity for the dairy industry except the possibility of further conflict between units that have for years been militating against their own interests.

The Casual Day

Poetically Speaking

When Prose and *Poet* chance to meet
And talk about the weather,
'Tis thus the conversation runs
The while they chat together:

"It Rains!"
"The clouds drop liquid pearls."
"How cold the wind is blowing!"
"What frigid blasts bombard the earth!"
"Why, I believe it's snowing!"
"Aye, white stars fall like meteors;"
"Well, Spring will soon be here!"
"The maid with tresses flower bedecked
Will trip adown the year!"
"And soon the birds will sing again;"
"The feathered choir be chanting,"
"And summer come."
"With golden smile
To earth her largess granting."

And so it goes! you listeners in,
Pray tell me, would you rather
Converse in prose or poetry
When talking of the weather?

M. J. C.

Threats of strikes in several sections of American industry make somber newspaper reading these days. And even the report that employees of a match company are about to strike offers such a poor pun that you hardly dare smile at it.

* * *

And of course one danger of strikes at this time lies in the opportunity they may offer to the reactionaries of Big Business to strike back at the New Deal.

"We wished to prove how futile are college petitions," explained Mr. Johnson, editor of the college paper at Akron University, "and how gullible are the students who sign them." To do so he circulated a document asking that a day be set aside to honor the institution's president. It read in part:

> We do resolve that this day be spent in merrymaking and leisure, at which time each one of us will decapitate himself with extreme joy.

* * *

The fact that one hundred and fifty-nine students signed is taken as proof of their gullibility. But the fact that the agreement makes no provision for its enforcement is evidently overlooked. If the signers should find it impossible to decapitate themselves with extreme joy—as well they might—they need not decapitate themselves at all.

* * *

Even if the students could be held to their promise, we can imagine a weary professor remarking: "Their heads? What of it? They'll never miss 'em." As it stands, however, the experiment has tended to show that the pot still can be caught calling the kettle gullible.

A report from Merrie England tells of a dispute between the butchers of Faringdon and the district council. The council has threatened to exercise an Act of Charles I, which imposes a penalty for killing animals on the Sabbath. The butchers threaten retaliation under the same act which provides for penalties against those who do not attend church on Sunday. It is not stated how many members of the council are Sunday golfers, but it seems significant that the council has decided to give the matter further consideration.

"Spring has come when you can put your foot on three daisies at once." New Englanders do not put much stock in that old saying. March 21 may offer them sunshine or blizzard. Naturally they prefer to subscribe to the theory that "Daisies won't tell."

Scholars Uphold Codex Authenticity

LONDON

THE romantic circumstances attending the discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus, third-century manuscript of the Greek Bible, recently acquired for £100,000 by the British Museum, have led to the revival in various forms in British newspapers of a seventy-year-old controversy regarding the authenticity of this bibliographical treasure.

This controversy was started by one Constantine Simonides, a Greek bibliophile and calligrapher of Constantinople and Odessa, who made an assertion in the middle of the last century that this Codex then recently transferred from St. Catharine's Monastery at Sinai, to museums in St. Petersburg and Leipzig, was a compilation prepared by himself and his Uncle Benedict of the Panteleemon Monastery in Mount Athos, Macedonia.

This declaration was examined and rejected by leading scholars of the day who satisfied themselves that what they had before them was of genuine third-century origin.

* * *

The view of these scholars was based upon two sets of evidence. One was constructive. It depended upon examination of the manuscript itself. This disclosed stains and other markings incompatible with modernity. The other was destructive. It went to show that according to Simonides's own statement he could not possibly have performed the feat he boasted, having been at the time he claimed to have made the copy, a boy of only fifteen, previously untrained as a calligraphist. His uncle, too, it was said, was fully occupied with other work and passed on within a year of the date when, according to his nephew, the idea of such a necessarily long-term undertaking as the making of a Codex was first conceived.

The view taken by last-century scholars has since been confirmed alike in Germany and England by present-day investigators who have been able to apply to the manuscript microscopic, photographic, chemical and other tests not open to those who first inquired into the question.

* * *

Another and cruder story has also found publication here, but is thought to have even less foundation to rest upon. According to it the portion of the Codex now in the British Museum was the recent work of a forger in Russia. This story, it is claimed, carries its own confutations. If it had been true there must, it is held, have been—yet there are not—discoverable differences between the British Museum portion of the Codex and those few sheets of the same which have been in the safe keeping of the Leipzig Museum since 1844, when they were deposited there by Dr. Tischendorf who brought them from Sinai.

Sir Frederic Kenyon, chief librarian of the British Museum, has thus widespread support among contemporary scholars in pronouncing the authenticity of the Codex to be unassailable.

This does not detract from the curious interest awakened here by the republication of two last-century documents. One of these is a letter in which Constantine Simonides first made his claim to be the author of the Codex. The other is the text of a lecture by Dr. Tischendorf giving a personal account of the discovery of the original manuscript of the Codex. [Constantine Simondes's letter appeared on Sept. 3, 1862, in the Guardian, a weekly Church of England newspaper.] Dr. Tischendorf's lecture was delivered at a conference of the Evangelical Church of Germany at Altenburg in 1864. This lecture has now been brought to notice by Mr. James R. Ogden, an ex-president of the National Sunday School Union of Britain, who has supplied the British Museum with a volume not previously in its possession containing the text.

* * *

Simonides describes the origin of his undertaking as follows:

> About the end of the year 1839, the venerable Benedict, my uncle, spiritual head of the monastery of the Holy Martyr Panteleemon in Mount Athos, wished to present to the Emperor Nicholas I of Russia some gift from the sacred mountain, in grateful acknowledgment of the presents which had from time to time been offered to the monastery of the martyr.
>
> Not possessing anything which he deemed acceptable, he consulted with the herald Procopius and the Russian monk Paul, and they decided upon a copy of the Old and New Testaments, written according to the ancient form, in capital letters, and on parchment.

Simonides goes on to tell how he found some old parchment that had not been written upon. He describes how he copied out a text prepared for him by his uncle, and how the destination of the copy was eventually changed so that the work passed to the monastery at Sinai.

Dr. Tischendorf's lecture is chiefly interesting for its confirmation of the finding of some of the original manuscript at Sinai in 1844 in "a large wide basket full of old parchments" which were "destined for the fire."

It also explains why Dr. Tischendorf kept his discovery secret until 1859, when he finally succeeded in getting possession of the entire manuscript. "I cannot here refrain from mentioning," he says, "the peculiar satisfaction I had experienced a little before this. A learned Englishman, one of my friends, had been sent to the East by his Government to discover and purchase old Greek manuscripts, and spared no cost in obtaining them. I had cause to fear especially for my pearl of the Convent of St. Catharine, but I heard that he had not succeeded in acquiring anything, and had not even gone as far as Sinai, 'for,' as he said in his official report, 'after the visit of such an antiquarian and critic as Dr. Tischendorf, I could not expect any success.' I saw by this how well advised I had been to reveal to no one my secret of 1844."

But for this cautiousness, over which Dr. Tischendorf may be excused for chuckling, the British Museum might have acquired the coveted manuscript three-quarters of a century sooner and at but a fraction of the large sum that has now had to be paid for it.

E. C.

On Conquering Wings at Nightfall

THEY are old, old stories now—these tales that we tell each other of our first experiences in the air. So many of us have flown that flying can no longer be considered an unusual achievement. But this is the tale of a "die-hard" conservative who had refused to fly despite many opportunities.

I had often looked up from the street to see the great man-made birds speeding across the sky or playing in the wide blue spaces, and secretly had admired those who rode them, but always my conservative self persisted in telling me: "You have no business up there. The sky is for the birds. Stay down!"—And down I stayed.

Then came a day when some friends asked me to drop them off at Southwest Field that they might accept the hospitality of another friend in a flight in his new "ship." It was one of those delightful winter days that only the Southland knows—sky cloudless, air mild, yet crisp, gentle breeze drifting from the southwest. Planes of many types and sizes were coming and going, some on their way to points beyond the far horizon. Some seemed only playing in the sky. Some novices were practicing take-offs and landings in a quiet section of the field. I stayed until the new "ship" took off and of course I was invited to join the party, and of course I thanked them and refused. Promising to return for them later in the day, I drove away.

When I reached the field again the sun had set and the planes were winging their way in ahead of nightfall. As I stepped from my car a little blue-winged ship taxied up in front of me, and from its cockpit a friendly pilot beckoned "Come!" I do not know whether "Old Conservative" was caught off his guard or whether the noise of the idling motor drowned his voice—at least I know that I did not hear it. I pulled my hat down over my ears and climbed aboard. In scarcely an instant I was looking down upon a field crossed by the tracks of many tail-skids. In another instant we were climbing into the copper-tinted western sky—following in the wake of the vanished sun. Below us spread a great velvet carpet patterned in odd-sized squares of gray and tan, with here and there a red-brown patch of oak, or the soft green of a winter-wheat field and everywhere were little gleaming lakes and ponds of whose existence I had never dreamed before. On the tiny gray-ribbon highways the streams of motor traffic moved and met and passed like long lines of burden-bearing ants. To the right we saw a village, and on the left the river winding down its hill-bound valley toward the sea.

Farms gave way to the suburbs and following the suburbs came the city itself all neatly marked off in little tree-bordered squares of homes in whose windows lights were beginning to shine. Then out of the shadows of the twilight came the towers of the city's heart. The canyon-like streets were already well filled with a darkness that was but faintly cut by the street lights and flashing signs. The whole scene—barely illumined by the eerie half-light of the departed day—made a picture that might have sprung from the brush of some arch-impressionist. Certainly it was a picture that no earth-bound "conservative" may ever hope to gaze upon.

Suddenly the city stood on edge and circled around us as the plane banked and doubled back upon its course. Then as we flattened out and turned toward the east I looked back at the pilot whom until then I had forgotten. In his smile I read the secret of human progress; saw the force that is conquering fear and ignorance; saw the power that is so deftly molding today's impossibilities into the accepted accomplishments of tomorrow. Then and there I knew that I could not again know contentment until I, too, had held the stick and made my solo in the clouds.

It seemed hardly a moment then until the miles had slipped behind and we dropped down out of the fast darkening sky and came to a stop before the big gray hangars. Again progress and conservatism had met in combat with the inevitable result.

G. F. K.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Tribute to The Monitor

FROM all parts of the world congratulations have recently been extended to The Christian Science Monitor on the completion of twenty-five years' publication of this unique international daily journal associated with the Christian Science movement; in the words of one of its advertisers: "Twenty-five years of clean and accurate journalism."

If we were asked to name, in the whole of the civilized world, a newspaper with higher ideals than that of the Monitor, we would confess our inability to do so; in our own immediate country we think of such journals as The Times, the Manchester Guardian, the Yorkshire Post and say, the Scotsman, as maintaining the highest traditions of journalism. The Monitor does something more. An international daily newspaper, it reflects, fairly and fearlessly, without exaggeration or distortion, the world's news; it avoids sensationalism or reference to lurid, unsavory happenings; rather does it get beneath the surface of events and analyzes cause rather than effect. If bad news must be recorded, it is so given as to create a good taste and in such a way as to support the ideal of the founder of the Christian Science doctrine, "To injure no man, but to bless all mankind." Human affairs are truthfully reflected in the columns of the Monitor; the tribute of Holland's leading newspaper, the Algemen Handelsblad, that "the Monitor pursues the high and generous aim of binding the thinking peoples of the earth in one and the same great effort to further the progress of humanity," is well merited.

This great American organ, founded on faith in the brotherhood of man, has for a quarter of a century maintained without deviation the deep spiritual movement, and done inestimable good throughout the world. "Progress," wrote Mary Baker Eddy, "takes off human shackles." The Christian Science Monitor can look back with pride on twenty-five years of steady progress in the cause of truth and the enlightenment of the English-speaking races of the world. Long may it continue to carry the torch!—*Isle of Man Examiner.*

Skin Deep

ONE horror the economic depression delivered us from was cosmetics for men. Back in 1929, just before the storm broke, the haberdashers were jazzing up men's underwear with pink and purple stripes, while the cosmeticians had instituted glue blacking for the hair. . . .

But is the danger quite past? Beauty is not a cult, it is a business. Our women spend $561,000,000 on it yearly. Every man who wields the razor falsifies his face. . . .

But of all lying proverbs, the prize winner is that "Beauty is only skin deep." Beauty comes in strange disguises, and one of them is a homely face. Cosmetics run a poor second to the inner light that glows in a pair of honest eyes, and even in the matter of clothes it is not the cut or color of what is hung and pinned and tied and pasted on that counts, but a certain mysterious quality known as taste. Taste is first cousin to tact. Tact is knowing what not to say, and taste is knowing where to stop.

One final warning. The temptation is to try to look like the young gentlemen of the advertisements who adorn the billboards. To begin with, not everyone can be as handsome as they are and it is no use to try. And then there is another drawback. They look beautiful but dumb. Beauty doctors should make us not only handsome but also intelligent. Yet the suspicion remains that we shall have to do that for ourselves.—*Boston Globe.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawn by Franklin Booth

Can Europe Unite?

By Eduard Benes

Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE since the withdrawal of Germany from the Disarmament Conference and from the League of Nations indicates not merely stagnation in political and economic collaboration in the European and world framework of affairs; it signifies a grave and far-reaching crisis for Europe. If we ask, then, whether Europe can return to a state of unity, the matter is one of investigating the substance and causes of this crisis and of seeking some way out of it.

As is well known, the 14 years of European post-war policy which preceded the existing régime in Germany represented a systematic effort to insure the peace of Europe on the basis of the Paris Peace Treaties and of the League of Nations. The aim was to establish international juridical order by the voluntary association of all countries that adhered to the principles of peace and international solidarity.

We were well aware that this new order, based on the Pact of the League of Nations, was no real and accomplished fact but a goal to be aimed at and to be attained by hard work. We were also aware that in this work it was essential to smooth down the differences between the vanquished and the victors, and we did not doubt that this adjustment would be effected along peaceful lines. By the mutual approach of opposed interests and by progressive compromise, it was hoped that the nations and states would ultimately be led to establish a peaceful organization of Europe built up on the principles of the League of Nations—a Europe in which the security and equality of all countries, the peace and quiet of the whole Continent, and the peaceful competition of all in the political, cultural and economic spheres would be assured.

The successive entry of all the vanquished countries into the League brought about the necessary preconditions for this policy of gradual settlement and international collaboration, the individual stages of which were represented in particular by the Locarno Treaties, the adjustment of reparation questions, and the convoking of the Disarmament Conference.

It was assuredly no optimism when it was hoped that this policy would lead to normal peace conditions in Europe and to the close of transitional post-war conditions by a satisfaction of the interests of the individual groups arising after the World War—all the more so as this policy, leaving aside all territorial questions, gave the assurance in Article 19 of the League of Nations that even these questions could if necessary be settled in future by friendly agreement and legal methods.

* * *

This political evolution has now been very sharply checked. We find ourselves in a state of serious crisis, and we have no absolute certainty as to what direction the solution will take. The crisis came in full force at the change of the situation and régime in Germany, but its various elements had already been observable at an earlier stage in the policies pursued by Italy and Germany. It had found expression in the cropping up of many deep-seated differences of opinion among the individual states and groups of states in Europe—differences which were concentrated in three main questions:

1. The oldest and most obvious was the conflict in questions of disarmament. The Disarmament Conference sought an international system of organized security, a gradual restriction and, later, reduction of armaments in all countries through international conventions and the application of international control. A gradual adjustment and, finally, equality were to be achieved between

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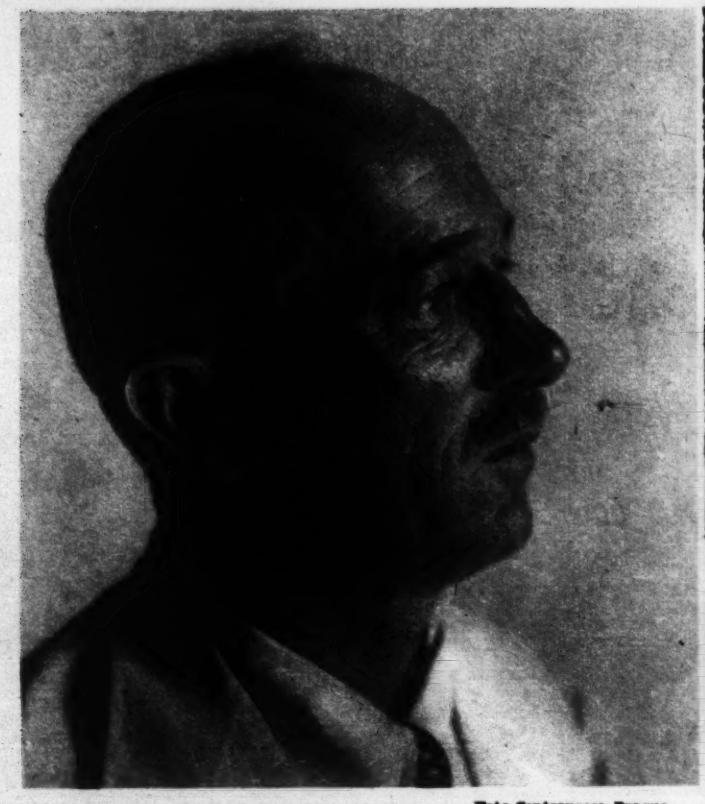

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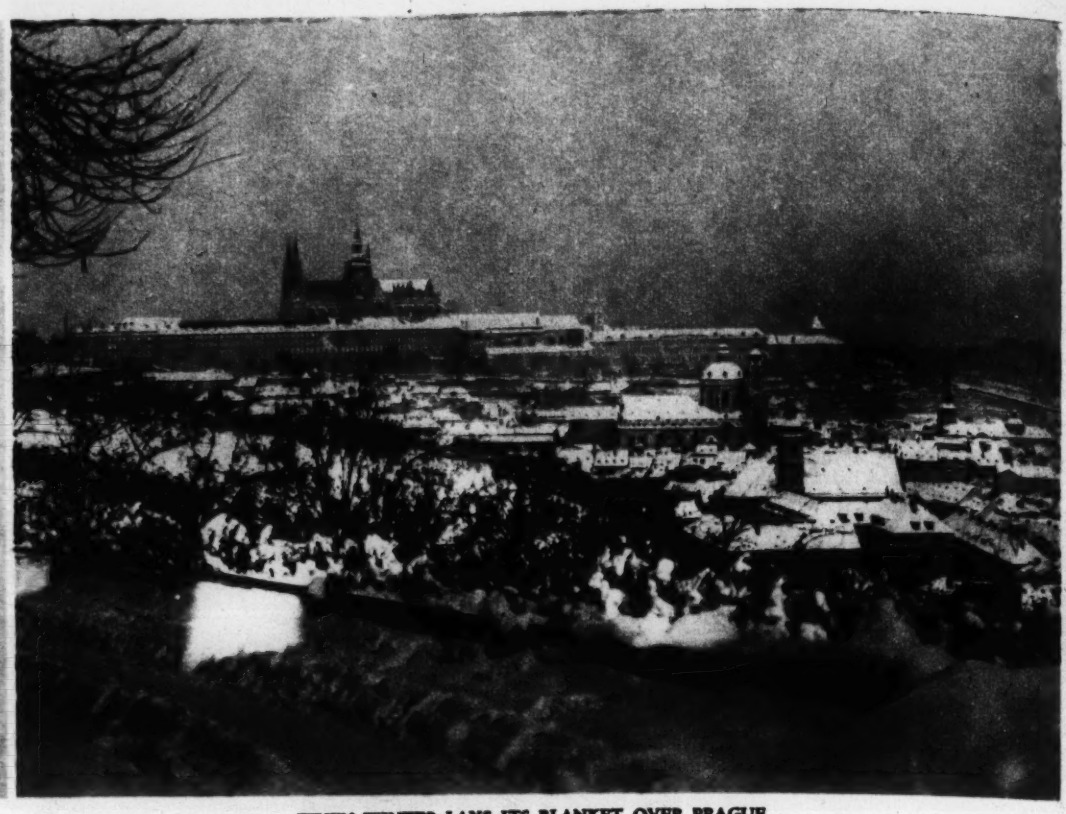
DR. EDUARD BENES, FOREIGN MINISTER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA



WHEN WINTER LAYS ITS BLANKET OVER PRAGUE
The Skyline Shows the Hradschin, Seat of Bohemia's Government for Centuries and Now the Republican Capitol of Czechoslovakia.

the states bound to disarmament by the Peace Treaties on the one hand and the remaining states on the other hand, but Germany, supported by some of the other countries, came forward with demands that would obviously frustrate gradual reduction of armaments by asking for the immediate application of the principle of equality —a step which practically signifies acknowledging the right of Germany to increase its own military forces.

This demand, based on the alleged intolerable state of juridical and practical inequality in which Germany finds itself, is in reality a natural manifestation of the tendencies of an advancing national consciousness, and of a return to the methods of an external policy of might corresponding to the German internal revolution and the entire spirit of the National Socialist régime in Germany.

2. Of no less serious character is the conflict between two groups of great powers and states in territorial and revision questions. The adherents of the League of Nations and of European and international collaboration exclude questions of treaty revision and territorial changes entirely from discussion at the present juncture. They are convinced that these questions impinge upon the most delicate and most serious of problems which in the past have seldom been settled otherwise than by war, and which therefore ought not to be brought forward, if at all, till the new order in Europe and the new political methods based on a peaceful solution of conflicts shall have become so established and so ingrained that they can without danger be invoked for the possible solution of territorial disputes.

The other group of states put forward the demand for territorial revision as a precondition for the upbuilding of the new Europe, approve of the new political methods and of course of loyal European and international cooperation. Here, too, an important rôle is played by the national character of the régimes in these states which regard revision as the first and unavoidable problem of European politics.

3. It is only natural that to these two concepts there is logically added a third—a conflict touching the conception of the methods of European policy generally and estimating the League of Nations as the instrument of that policy. The Italian attempt to create a new organ of that policy in the form of a Pact of Four was a harbinger of the orientation which has now found expression on the one hand in Germany's rejection of the League of Nations and on the other hand in proposals to reorganize the League on the lines of the Italian Fascist Council. In this matter the impulse comes from opposition to the democratic bases of the League of Nations in which the great powers possess, it is true, a larger measure of rights by virtue of their permanent seats in the Council, but in which on the other hand all the countries are otherwise equal and are thus able to collaborate in all general questions dealt with by the League.

This orientation is opposed in its turn by a second group of states—in particular the overwhelming majority of the medium-sized and small states—who champion the democratic bases of the League of Nations in the firm conviction that the League as well as the whole post-war policy of collaboration and peace stands or falls with those bases, and that to depart from them would signify an inevitable return to the pre-war political methods and policies of the strong hand and to all the dangers involved therein.

* * *

All these differences in which the present political crisis in Europe finds expression have undoubtedly their deep roots in divergencies of ideology: two opposed spheres of political ideas here come into conflict, one of which is represented mainly by western Europe with France and England but also includes Belgium, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, the Scandinavian states as well as Poland and the Little Entente, while the other finds expression mainly in National Socialist Germany supported in certain directions by Hungary and also by Italy.

The serious nature of this clash issues from the fact that each of the two ideologies in question springs from certain concrete internal régimes, and that in particular the ideology that finds its expression in Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations and from the Disarmament Conference and in that country's far-reaching demands in the matter of disarmament and revision is based on the National Socialist movement, the character of which continues to be revolutionary. In this sense, it represents a factor of elemental force in the sphere of ideas, a factor that is but little accessible to argument and reason or to the normal influence of diplomatic and political media. Herein lies the danger and difficulty of the present crisis.

Nevertheless, despite all, I believe that there is no reason for faint-heartedness and that the question whether Europe can after all attain unity—that is, whether the tendencies toward unity can ultimately gain the upper hand over the dividing tendencies, and whether a policy of peace and consolidation can triumph over a policy of disintegration and war—will be able before long to be answered in the affirmative.

I base this belief not only upon the fact that the greater part of Europe is with those who still uphold the ideas and methods of the League of Nations, and a policy of peace, international order and solidarity; (2) that Europe has the support of democratic America whose actual moral influence we shall never be able to disregard, and (3) that practical and special interest in peace is indicated by the orientation of Soviet Russia. I base it also on confidence in the considered judgment of Italy and on the influence and deliberation of the moderate elements in Germany who have assuredly not been eradicated in the storms of revolution but who will emerge in the day of heavy and fateful responsibility before their own nation and the whole world.

* * *

The essential substance of the conflicts which have arisen out of the diverse ideologies and régimes is not such as to preclude the possibility of a settlement among them—if only a settlement among the régimes themselves can be arrived at. In the matter of disarmament the English Plan can still provide a sound basis for agreement.

No one wishes to deny to Germany or to any other country a right to equality within the League of Nations and within the international comity of nations. Once it is realized that this equality will the sooner become an established fact when Germany and all the other countries openly submit to a universal system of security and control there will be no obstacles to a liquidation of the disarmament problem.

In the matter of treaty revision the conflict of opinion is doubtless of a deeper and more painful character. But here too it is essential for the view to prevail that the first requirement is calm and order so that it may be possible to complete the peaceful organization of Europe and to insure the application of peaceful methods before broaching the discussion of questions for the solution of which these methods, and these methods only, are the appropriate ones.

* * *

In the matter of the League of Nations agreement, it is possible only on the realization that all policy and all responsibility based on power alone carries with it the greatest possible risk, and that the advantages thus procured temporarily for an individual state or group of states may very easily be converted into disadvantage the moment another great power or group of powers employs the like policy with a greater measure of success.

I believe that this realization will ultimately prevail and that the League of Nations will, after all, continue to be the foundation of European policy and the starting-point of European unity.

Czechoslovakia has from the very outset supported the policy of the League of Nations, and in its own political activities as well as those of the entire Little Entente has done all in its power to insure that these aims and methods of the League of Nations should obtain predominance and be respected both in theory and in practice. Czechoslovakia perseveres along this line and in its own as well as the general interest exerts all its powers to enable European unity, in the sense of collaboration and peace among the states and nations of Europe, to be preserved and firmly anchored.

Listening Ear

By Fanny deGroot Hastings

Too long have the keen ears of men been grounded,
Pressed to the earth, attentive to its toil,
Reverberating to the clamor sounded
By warring nations beating on their soil;
Hearing the echo of their condemnation
Along the furrows sown by Adam's seed,
Deaf to the promise of man's liberation
From haunting fear and starving hate and greed.

Man is designed to stand erect, uncumbered,
To tune his ear to broader, nobler themes,
To symphonies supernal, and unnumbered
Rhythms of light dispelling doubtful dreams.
Who lifts his thought on wings as a bird flying
Learns that the Master's message is undying.

Man and Woman: The Road to Equality

Old Conceptions Are Breaking Down as Nation After Nation Advances on the Pathway to a Final Plane of 'True Harmony'

By Helen A. Archdale
Chairman of the Equal Rights International

Drawn by F. L. Stoddard for The Christian Science Monitor

SLOWLY THROUGH THE YEARS the realization of the injustice, of the harmfulness, of enforcing an artificial inequality between two naturally equal things has grown. An original conception of equal, though different, sexes has been long lost but it is now rapidly being rediscovered and accepted. So rapidly, in fact, that one finds that since 1919, 14 nations have written into their Constitutions that men and women are equal before the law and, among women themselves, there has grown a unity, now closely knit internationally, for equality, equality of opportunity, equality of status.

The movement among women may be traced through education, to occupation, to citizen status, to equality, culminating in the present demand for the world-wide equalization of the sexes.

One can follow the course of the women's movement in many countries, very clearly in Great Britain where the horror expressed by many over the proposal to install what was then called "Higher Education for Girls" can still be remembered. This merely meant the provision of schools for girls with a standard of education similar to that then provided for boys. Emerging from the few schools, girls found the universities barred, further academic education barred.

But the same force was at work and gradually more opportunities for education were opened. Emerging from the universities, these educated British women found the professions closed. Medicine had been won with the winning of entry to university medical courses; the law, architecture, veterinary surgery, the stock exchange, the ministry, accountancy and the diplomatic service were closed. The diplomatic service, the consular service, the stock exchange, many church ministries, remain closed; others opened in and about 1920. In 1918, a partial and, in 1928, the complete franchise was gained. The House of Lords still refuses admittance to women peers, of whom Great Britain possesses about a score, who are also excluded by law from the House of Commons, but who have the franchise.

A century ago, it was possible to describe with truth the position of women thus:

> **Men's theories about what they wanted from women have varied. . . . Never, down to a time that is almost our own, have any large numbers of them thought of her as a creature whose place in the universe was as independent and as important as their own.**

This statement appears in I. B. O'Malley's "Women in Subjection: A Study of the Lives of English Women Before 1832," published last year.

How far can woman herself share this blame? Did she not take and use the path of sacrifice until it became under her feet the path of selfishness? Did she not forsake spiritual meekness, which is the acme of strength, for a material dependence, which is the depths of degradation?

Losing sight of spiritual values, woman weighed her virtues in the material scales of marriage and motherhood. Not true motherhood, but motherhood desired for the pleasure of possessing and with all the sentimentality which attaches to the word lulling her to be satisfied that the physical act of childbearing was motherhood in its entirety.

Yet, in spite of mistakes and misunderstandings, all the time the thought of the equality of the sexes lived, as it must live, being immortal.

In none whatever among the many conceptions of creation or of its own beginnings which the inquiring human mind has put forth does the idea of a superior sex or an inferior sex appear. The conception of sex superiority and sex inferiority appears much later in our world time history and is even now on the way to disappear again.

In 1932, the Thirteenth Assembly of the League of Nations had before it a report from the Secretary-General in which were summarized the opinions of women's organizations, given in reply to a request from the Council of the League for advice as to how best to increase the collaboration of women in the work of the League. The report reads in part as follows:

> **They (the women's organizations) are of opinion that equality of status is a prerequisite to effective collaboration of women in the work of the League of Nations.**

The international unity now obtaining among women is well exemplified here. The different organizations have widely different "objects" yet all, with one voice, express that fundamental truth: "Equality of status is a prerequisite to effective collaboration."

The essence of true collaboration is, surely, that all give of their best, all give to their utmost. To list all the restrictions which still prevent effective collaboration of the two sexes would require much space but it may be briefly stated that in 1934 they are showing themselves particularly in the refusal of paid employment to married women; in the industrial field there is a mass of special legislation and regulations for women, largely restrictive; in the professional field there are still many closed doors.

The above are only a few of the restrictions imposed by law and by regulation; of the unwritten and customary, such, for instance, as the refusal of British compositors to admit women to the composing room, there are legion. The latest form of the unwritten but effective restriction may be seen in the developing corporative states where a section is named "the women's section." There is no corresponding "men's section," all others being named from the occupation of its members. This naming will certainly tend to the segregation of women in the section called "women's" and to their exclusion or grudging and difficult entry into other sections. "Effective collaboration" will thus be rendered the more impossible.

Although there is a more general acceptance, although 14 nations have, within the last 14 years, written in their Constitutions that men and women are equal before the law, yet it is not possible to say with perfect truth that women in any nation do not find themselves treated differently from their male fellow citizens; they may still find inequality of status or, more often, of opportunity; they may come up against restrictions; nevertheless, the principle, the essential principle of the equality of the sexes, is accepted.

It is a significant fact that the new and reorganized nations are among those which have relinquished the old conception of superior, indicating male, and inferior, indicating female. They have returned to an allegiance to the fundamental principle of equality. Among these are Czechoslovakia, Spain, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Danzig, Irish Free State, Russia and China.

To compare this newer conception with the position in some other countries which have not undergone transformation but retain old established conceptions: in France, women, while enjoying considerable opportunities in many fields, are still subject to the remains of the Napoleonic Code and are still not citizens of France; in the United States, there remain traces of the same Napoleonic Code in some states and inequality still lingers in federal law; in Great Britain, as has been shown earlier, woman is still only about three-quarters of the way to equality before the law and in fact; in Italy, the position of women is far behind, even some branches of education being still denied to them.

Half a century ago, in what Christian Scientists accept as the textbook of their Science, that modern revelator, Mary Baker Eddy, expressed her preference for the First Commandment and declared, in "Science and Health," p. 340: "One infinite God, good, . . . equalizes the sexes . . . "

One does not claim that the insertion of abstract rights in written constitutions is that equalization of the sexes which Mrs. Eddy saw, but it is a big and stable addition to the foundation. It is a sign that humanity is desiring that "completeness" of masculine and feminine which is "true harmony"; is turning from the many gods to the one God that shall "equalize the sexes."

Unity of Australia

West Australia's Move to Secede Brings Into Relief the Differences Among States

REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA'S GOLD MINING INDUSTRY
Mine in Queensland Showing a Great Plant on an Eminence Which Commands View of Adjoining Countryside Dotted by Cottages of the Workers.

By C. Hartley Grattan

AUSTRALIA HAS ALL THE ADVANTAGES and disadvantages of a very brief history. Its whole story covers about 140 years; it has had a central government, the Commonwealth, for but 32 years. Not having reached the peak of its development or come within predictable distance of it, social conditions and economic prospects are very fluid. The country is youthful and full of reserves of energy. A German student of its life has called it a "Land of the Morning." Naturally, strange things happen in Australia.

Nearly a year ago, the news came over the cables that the State of West Australia had voted to secede from the Commonwealth. It is a strange thing when a state of any federated nation votes to withdraw, but such an action is never the result of a whim. It has its roots deep in the history of the state and particularly in its economic life.

The state must stand in some unique relation to the federation if it thinks it can make a better go of it apart from its associates than with them. West Australia, as one might guess, has some very sound reasons for withdrawing from the Australian Commonwealth, or at least getting a popular ratification for a proposal to withdraw.

In many ways Australian conditions parallel American, particularly if one does not burrow too deeply beneath the surface. The six states all have separate histories and interests, just as the 13 original American colonies had before being federated by the Constitution. In both countries, the states were individual units, very self-conscious about their rights, privileges and special interests. It is impossible to understand Australia until one has given attention to the development of each state. It will then be apparent that there is no easy way of discovering how equitably to administer a scheme of government which has to satisfy the economic interests of New South Wales and Tasmania, Victoria and West Australia, Queensland and South Australia. It requires a nice balance of forces, a genius for compromise.

If the economic necessities of any single state become of a markedly peculiar character and the citizens desperately desire to satisfy them, the Commonwealth naturally comes under fire. Agitation against the Commonwealth Government has been fairly constant ever since its establishment in 1901.

The Australian nation has failed to integrate on many important things quite apart from strictly economic problems. The continent is huge and there are only six states, each of tremendous area and sparsely settled. This has allowed each state to remain a separate unit, even after federation. In each case there is a coastal city as the center of population and the settled area usually radiates out from it.

The railway systems, state-owned and operated, funnel the traffic into the coastal cities. They have never been integrated into a continental system. The problem of uniform gauges as between the states, solved so long ago in the United States that its citizens have forgotten about it, has as yet failed of solution. Each state has its own railway gauge, and passengers and freight are transferred at the border. Coastal shipping cannot offer an adequate substitute, for the distances are tremendous. It is as far from Sydney to Perth as from New York to Liverpool, and the boats in the service are not nearly so fast.

There is as yet no national press, no truly national literature (though Australian literature has more importance than most writers think), no national political parties but only collections of state parties acting in the national sphere, and hence no active sense of unity.

Australians are not Australians except when abroad. They are citizens of New South Wales, West Australia, Victoria or Queensland. I cannot recall ever talking to an Australian away from home who did not, once he gathered that I was familiar with his country, let me know his state, not as in the case of an American, as a mere point of information, but to let me know what sort of man he was! He was a Victorian-Australian, let us say, not simply an Australian. There is no Australian equivalent of Uncle Sam or John Bull. The Australian symbols are not in human form; they are a beast, the kangaroo, and a bird, the emu!

But, as in the case of the United States, there are comprehensive similarities between the states and these, together with common interests, serve to counteract the drive toward separatism and secession. Living in isolation from the black, brown and yellow peoples who hang like a cloud on their borders, the Australian states feel acutely the need for a strong central authority to enforce the national "White Australia" policy.

Moreover, in the field of international trade there is more to be accomplished by a representative of the Commonwealth than by a representative of an individual state. And in the Imperial Conferences, the Commonwealth can exert a firmer pressure than could any single state.

Australian credit has been strengthened abroad by Commonwealth action, particularly during the present crisis. There is also the internal cohesiveness which comes from a fairly uniform racial stock. Australia is over 90 per cent British in blood and hence in basic culture and outlook. No Australian need feel entirely strange any place in Australia.

After the Commonwealth was established it quickly became apparent that a hierarchy of states was inevitable. New South Wales and Victoria took the lead, South Australia and Queensland assumed second place, Tasmania became a poor eastern relation of the dominant states, and West Australia was definitely at the bottom of the heap. Population statistics tell the story (districts and territories omitted):

New South Wales	2,308,333
Victoria	1,691,486
Queensland	867,643
South Australia	555,740
West Australia	372,732
Tasmania	212,139

The two states with any considerable industrial development are New South Wales and Victoria. The other states are agrarian and pastoral. Yet the industrial states are dominant and the Commonwealth has tended to be more industrial in its outlook than the development of the Australian nation warrants. This has been the basic cause of the dissatisfaction: policies suitable for industrial states—this is, of course, not absolute industrialism as in the case of Pennsylvania, but is relative to the development of the other Australian states—are not suitable to agrarian and pastoral states.

The matter of the tariff is as fine an example of this conflict of necessities as one could want. There has been a race between the capacity of the overseas manufacturers to hurdle the tariff wall and sell in the Australian market, and the ability of the Australian manufacturers to force up the tariff to keep them out. It can be cogently argued, and has been by Australian economists, that the tariff has done more harm than good to the Commonwealth as a whole, and it certainly can be argued that the agrarian and pastoral states have been hampered by it.

Since Australian farmers sell their surplus products in the overseas market at world prices and buy their manufactured goods either at protected prices from Australian producers, or from overseas producers whose products have hurdled the tariff wall, they feel that they are being heavily taxed to support a small group whose plants are in the eastern states, chiefly New South Wales and Victoria. They argue that they would be better off with free trade, both from the standpoint of their present development and particularly for the stimulation of their growth, which is so vital to their prospective health.

This general line of argument is known as the unequal "incidence of federation." It applies not only to the tariff, but also to taxation in general as levied by the Commonwealth and to the question of federal expenditures. The taxes necessary in an industrial state are certainly not necessary to an agrarian-pastoral state. It is frequently argued that the machinery for establishing wages and conditions of work, to foreigners a distinctive feature of Australian economic life, works to the disadvantage of farmers and herdsmen.

By establishing basic wages suitable to industrial employment, hours also suitable, and working conditions necessary to the health of the workers, there is formed within the Commonwealth an artificial drift to the cities which accentuates the natural and normal drift.

Farm and station—the Australian term for ranch—workers are attracted from their occupations by the superior conditions open to them in the cities. Thus at one and the same time there will be a surplus of industrial labor and a scarcity of country labor. This forces up the cost of agricultural and grazing

Ewing Galloway

SCENE ON MURRAY RIVER IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Here Amid a Grove of Eucalyptus Trees a Boat at Kingston Landing Is Taking on Passengers While Those Aboard Admire the Surrounding Scenery.

AUSTRALIA TAKES PRIDE IN ITS GREAT WOOL INDUSTRY
New South Wales Is One of the Typical Sheep Stations That Cover Hundreds of Thousands of Acres of the Commonwealth's "Outback."

Put to Severe Test

Pastoral and Industrialized Areas Split Over Tariff, Taxes and Economic Issues

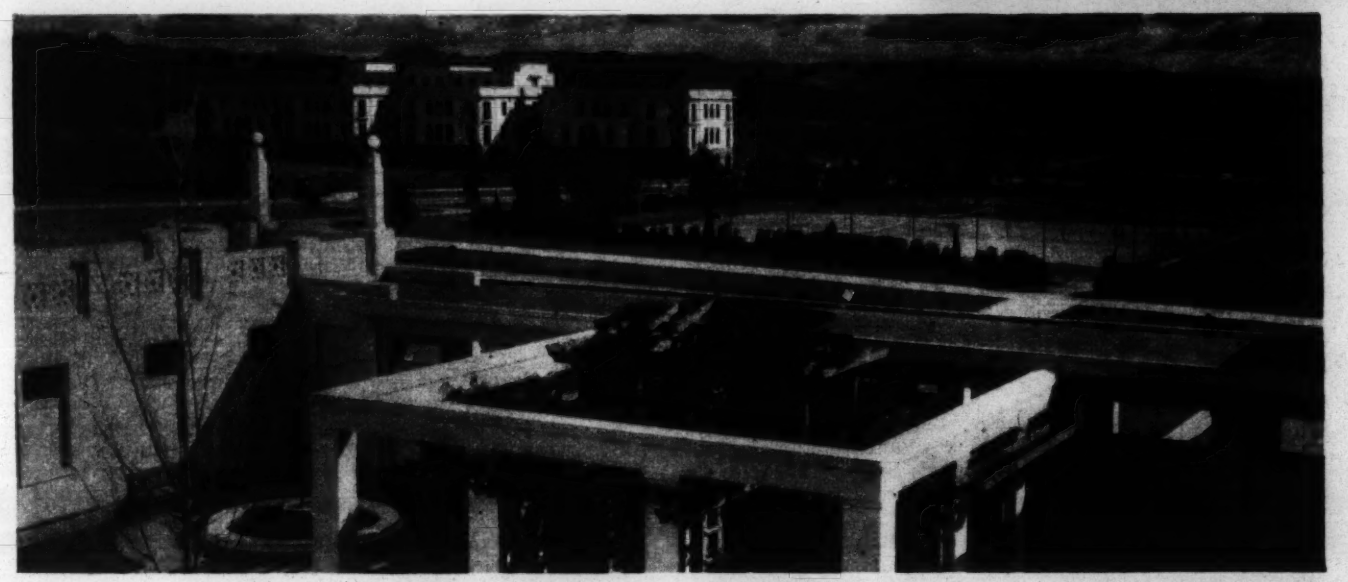
production, the returns from which are determined in the world market, and acts as a damper not only on the exploitation of present developments, but also on the absolutely necessary pioneering.

Australia, it should not be forgotten, must continue to expand, to pioneer, for if it stands still, its attraction to the black, brown and yellow peoples is immeasurably increased and the justification for withholding from these the privilege of immigration is lost. It is plain, I think, that the problem of equitably governing Australia is exceedingly complex.

Naturally, with these stresses and strains present, the West Australian protest is but the latest of a long series.

MELBOURNE HAS ONE OF WORLD'S LARGEST RAILROAD STATIONS

More Than 280,000 Persons Pass Daily Through the Flinders Street Station Which Serves the Suburban Areas of This Great Australian Metropolis.



A GEM OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE AUSTRALIAN 'BUSH' Ewing Galloway

Handsome Commonwealth Offices at Canberra Not Only Provide Examples of Artistry in Design but Also Indicate Progressiveness of the Nation.

The agitation for secession is active in South Australia and Tasmania as well, but it has not assumed such proportions.

Moreover, districts within states periodically agitate the question of establishing new states from parts of the old. Northern Queensland has long had a separatist movement, differently based with changing circumstances, but never quite dead. The western districts of New South Wales occasionally revive the talk of establishing a new state to get rid of the incubus of Sydney and its industrial necessities.

The case of West Australia, however, is unique not only in that it carried the movement to a popular vote, but because of the strong basis which the proposal finds in the life of the state.

While but one state out of six, West Australia contains about one-third of the area of the Commonwealth. It has, however, less than one-twentieth of the population. Its capital city, Perth, has a population of only 180,000 as contrasted with that of Sydney, capital of New South Wales, which has 1,100,000, and that of Melbourne, capital of Victoria, 950,000. And it should be remembered that there is an overconcentration of population in the capital cities of every state.

Naturally, West Australia is the most agrarian and pastoral of all the states, even more so than Queensland, South Australia or Tasmania. That is why it comes at the bottom of the column in any calculation of the economic benefits of federation. An additional reason for a feeling of separatism from the rest of the Commonwealth is West Australia's extraordinary isolation. It is separated from the other states by the great expanse of desert country which cuts Australia in half. The only transportation available overland is the Transcontinental Railway, operated by the Commonwealth, which has proved an insufficient agent for integrating West Australia and its sister states. Otherwise transportation is by water, and the great distance has been emphasized before.

In brief, West Australia is really a separate community, isolated from the rest of the Commonwealth, having a life peculiar to itself and needing an opportunity to develop along its own lines. So correct is its conception of its own case for secession that in 1928 the minority report of a Commonwealth commission appointed to investigate the matter advised allowing West Australia to withdraw from the federation, at least in so far as tariff laws are concerned, for 25 years. This would allow the establishment of economic arrangements suitable to an agrarian and pastoral community in a low state of development, and probably stimulate its growth. It might even permit the establishment of factories, which at present it lacks because of the competition of the products from the eastern states.

There is nothing astonishing, therefore, in the report that the people of West Australia have voted to secede from the Commonwealth. They are but following the logic of their economic position. The Attorney-General of the Commonwealth has given it as his opinion that no state can withdraw and hence the vote may be in favor of a legal impossibility.

Prime Minister Lyons of the Commonwealth toured the State himself and sent other ministers there to advise against the step on the grounds that it would injure Australian credit abroad. Mr. William Morris Hughes, former Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, denounced the step as a "crude and futile expedient." Nothing availed. Not only was the population ready to vote in favor of secession, but it also recorded its protest against existing conditions by voting out the Nationalist-Country Party combination of conservative parties—also in power in the Commonwealth—and installing the Labor Party, which at first glance is a contradiction. Labor would seem to represent all an agrarian-pastoral community would reject. What is really involved in Australian party politics would require a good deal of explanation, so only the protesting character of the vote need be noted here. Even if the vote indorses a move which is illegal and which cannot be carried into execution, the action of West Australia marks the highest peak yet reached by the anti-federation sentiment in Australia.

The question naturally arises as to whether the Australian Commonwealth will actually dissolve. Three courses are open. Closer attention can be given to the incidence of the laws passed by the Commonwealth and to the administration of existing institutions and laws. The Commonwealth can, in other words, be governed by more statesmanlike considerations than have been characteristic in the past.

Secondly, the leaders can strive to replace the federation by a more cen-

(Continued on Page 15)

BEAUTY AND UTILITY IN AUSTRALIA'S SYLVAN AREAS

A Scene in the Derwent Valley of Tasmania Where Orcharding Combines With Agriculture in Adding to the Wealth of the Nation.

TIMBER NOT AMONG LEAST OF AUSTRALIA'S PRODUCTS

In West Australia Great Forests of Hardwoods, Eucalyptus and Sandalwood Are, Furnishing the Logs Seen on the Way to the Lumber Mill.

Hockey's Future: Rough, Riotous—or Real?

Degeneration of a Great Sport Into Gladiatorial Contest Stirs Demands for Its Resurrection From Muck and Mire Into Which Professionalism Has Submerged It

By Webster J. Morse

WHEN WILL THE professional ice hockey fan cease to tolerate the present-day gladiatorial conflicts and demand speed, skill and clean play? Exaggerated fame of the hockey hero has influenced the usually fair-minded to such partisanship that the home favorite can do no wrong. Pleasantries such as "when does the rough stuff begin?" reverberate from girder to girder as the modern youth in the upper gallery contributes his share.

Not satisfied with the loss of teeth, disfigurement, and bruising exchanges of body-thumping, the seated spectators plead for more. Frankly, we would like to know how "bad" players are to become before a halt is called.

These modern gladiators are called hockey players. They are equipped for action with steel skates and clothed from head to foot in heavy protective padding. In their careless possession is a lengthy curved hockey stick. This stick doubles between the duty of a hockey implement and a formidable bludgeon of war.

Promoters of the professional game give every sign of believing roughness is necessary to maintain interest. That the hired belligerents are not sufficiently encouraged toward self-control and restraint is obvious. Whenever the pot of boiling tempers bubbles over, the fire is turned low—but never off. Official fingers shake warningly at the helpless referee to designate the source of blame or divert attention from the real cause.

One does not have to gaze into a crystal ball or hearken to a whispering soothsayer to see an arena ahead that will rival the circus of early Roman days. Formation of a society for the prevention of cruelty among players is humanely needed.

* * *

A modern dictionary defines hockey as "a well-known game played by driving a ball or disk with a bent stick." That definition is old-fashioned now. Today those sticks too often ignore the so-called "ball or disk." Another usage for the "bent stick" is to assault opponents. Because hockey players are under contract, they will tell you that all this is merely "part of the game." Therefore it would seem that the dictionary definition of hockey needs modern revision.

Of course we refer to ice hockey, the game destined in sport to dominate the winter seasons of North America. Its early fascination and hold on Americans already have lifted it to a "big business" rating in finance, in spite of obstacles faced in the world of money recently. Internationally, the amateur game is spreading through England, France, Germany, Poland, Austria and Switzerland.

Even the optimistic publicity man gasped at the sudden growth of the professional game. Gold poured into cash boxes of the hysterically happy promoters. With a wave of the magic wand luxurious indoor sport structures, seating from 12,000 to 18,000 fans, appeared in New York, Montreal, Detroit, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlantic City, and Toronto. Eventually the flow altered its course and then came the false emphasis on roughness as the solution for continued money making.

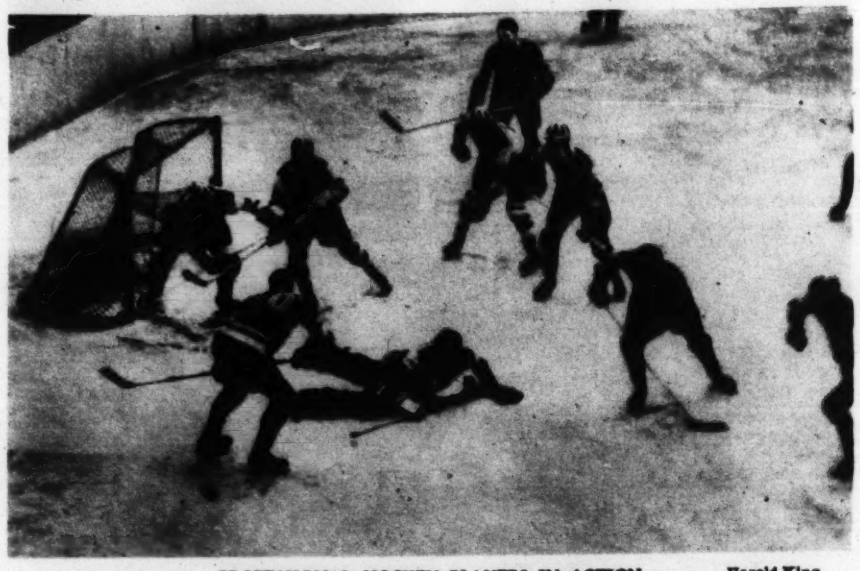
Seemingly the upper-balcony patrons and rink-enders have the loudest voices. Screechingly they beseech the players to "go after him." When the attendance below the upper regions thins, the screeching is magnified. Penetrating walls where officials are conferring comes the echo of these voices. Apparently the officials interpret the yelling as coming from all hockey fans and decide "rough hockey must go on; it is what fills the rinks."

Displays of this character nearly resulted fatally to one player this season. What happened at that time can happen again if care is not taken. With no serious effort being made to abolish such practices, responsibility for the next occurrence must go to the league officials rather than to the participants or referees.

Even the players themselves seem slow to realize the danger to which their livelihood is being subjected. Hockey is sufficiently rough when played strictly in accordance with the rules, without capitalizing on displays of temper. It is not entirely the present roughness which gives concern, but where will this tendency end?

Like a hen and her brood are the National Hockey League and its affiliated minor leagues. These groups influence the amateur game. That alone is good reason for the parent body to clean house. To command respect from the minor organizations and amateurs, more internal harmony and coöperation are needed among the N. H. L. directorate. More spasmodic and ill-timed outbursts of personalities, such as have taken place among owners and managers, like so many ill-bred children, cannot build strongly for the future.

Of late years nearly every hockey game narrowly averts a tragedy. Body-checking of thunderous proportion prevails, usually beyond the very liberal leniency of the rules. Players retire for frequent repair and return to "even up."



PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY PLAYERS IN ACTION Harold King

A Headlong Dive by the Goalie and Menacing Advances on Number 10 Show in a Measure the Gladiatorial Aspects of the Game. Number 10 Is Searching for the Puck and at the Same Time Alert to the Helmeted "Warriors" Heading His Way.

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY HAS ITS ARMAMENT

Goal Tenders Wear Pounds of Protection Against the Flying Pucks and the Bodily Contact They Encounter in Scrimmages Around the Net. Besides the Heavy Pads and Gloves They Wear Air-Inflated Chest Protectors Under Their Jerseys.

HERE IS HOCKEY WITHOUT THE PROFESSIONAL TRIMMINGS

A Southern California Team Practicing the Fine Points of the Game. Their Attention Is on the Puck and Their Attitude Presents No Indication of the Employment of Those Tactics Which Prevail in Professional Hockey.

Referees, always subject to suspension or discharge, must keep a game in hand and yet they must not slow it down. Their weapons for law and order consist of inadequate penalties in minutes. If the game gets away from a referee, his duty days are numbered. If he is over-strict, the reward is the same. The reason there are so few good referees is because it is almost impossible to handle a game as the rulers wish today.

A real tragedy did materialize on Boston ice this winter. Regardless of official denials, a particularly rough game finally resulted in one combatant being thrown so heavily to the ice that unpleasant consequences followed. Another combatant was felled in turn and for a time it looked as though the state militia would have to be called. The players themselves cooled sufficiently to realize the distasteful situation.

The first aggressor received a sixteen-game suspension and the second a six-game penalty. Not much as against the innocently injured player having his entire hockey career abruptly ended. A few paltry dollars are the recompense and consolation to the victim. The show goes on, however, without so much as one word of warning against like scenes. Does that sound as though rough hockey was undesired? Such displays were temporarily checked, but now they are lustily at it again. With such guidance can anyone think the players alone are entirely responsible?

* * *

Time tempers many disagreeable happenings in hockey, but it does not assure that one will forget. Another game nearly resulted in a tragedy of importance. It was played in Boston and many things happened. A visiting player attempted to attack a goal umpire; a referee was harassed and allegedly attacked by a visiting manager; the visiting team was withdrawn from the ice before the completion of the game, and a forfeit declared. Even a part of this should have called for drastic action. Hockey historians delved deeply and found the same manager once withdrew another team of his in protest. To vary some of its mirthful rulings the National Hockey League fooled all by offering no ruling this time.

An amusing angle to hockey is the "balmy" playoff system. It was sponsored and carefully nursed by hockey. Its sole redeeming feature is that to date it has made money. With nine teams straining through a schedule of 48 games each, how can one justify six of the nine being left for a playoff? By finishing as low as third in one of the two divisions, a team can then go on to win the Stanley Cup, emblematic of world supremacy. Lord Stanley, donor of the trophy, surely never intended any such ridiculous competition.

Another "neat" trick of the present-day professional hockey method of managing affairs is the so-called negotiation list. An amateur player can be tied hand and foot without knowledge or say in the matter. Suppose a youngster is playing good hockey on a small-town team. A major-league club likes his playing and places his name on its negotiation list, filed with the National Hockey League president. Later the boy decides to enter the professional field and learns to his surprise that he is entirely at the disposal of a certain club. He will have to play for it at its terms or not at all. When one has no right to bargain for his own services, justice has flown.

Regardless of these and other peculiar doings of the hockey league officials, they are intelligent men and ready to change, revise or correct any or all of their doings. First, however, they must learn for themselves by experience what should be done, and from appearances only bitter experience will have influence. Organized baseball went through many of the rocky paths hockey has yet to tread. The experience charts of baseball are being unheeded.

Hockey has grown too rapidly. It resembles a beautiful structure without a solid foundation. It will be a victim of its own mistakes unless those in control heed warnings.

Let's Join the League of Nations

After Fourteen Years of Obeying Political Expediency, America Has Opportunity to Serve Peace by Backing Up Covenant Provisions

By Henry J. Sowerby

In opening its columns to an article advocating American membership in the League, The Christian Science Monitor seeks to ascertain the prevailing sentiment on the question at this time. Letters on this subject will be printed in the correspondence columns of the Weekly Magazine Section.

THE OPPORTUNITY HAS COME to the people of America to perform a great act of faith. Some fourteen years ago a similar opportunity came. At that time it would have been easy to accept. The national heartbeat was tuned to take the eventful step. The risk was negligible. But the moment was allowed to pass and the nation has been left disturbingly conscious of a great boon that was in its power to confer upon humanity and yet was withheld.

Today, the opportunity has returned—not, as before, at a convenient time, but at a moment when thoughts are filled with other cares, when risks seem greater, when it will need courage, even a supreme effort, to accept. The call comes from humanity in sore need. What shall be the answer?

How comes this new opportunity? A structure erected 14 years ago, representing the greatest political step ever taken by humanity to bring peace upon earth, to raise justice above political expediency, to provide a collective guarantee for peace and to curb the militant nationalism that had brought war and misery upon earth—this structure threatens to give way. Militant nationalism is breaking out of bounds. The world looks to America—part-builder of the structure and upholder of its faith—as the only powerful force among the nations that, because of its impartiality, can keep a clear eye upon the living ideals of Geneva.

The structure, it has been said, threatens to give way. Confidence in its ability to fulfill its lofty functions is being undermined. Reports of its failure are being industriously circulated by those who would like to see it abandoned or made over into some less aspiring form. Geneva, it is said, is overrun by Europe's subtle politics for which America has a traditional repulsion. Geneva has been used by certain nations for their own selfish ends. Geneva has been made the guardian of unjust treaties.

One of its leading critics told, in these columns on January 17, how the palpable failures of the League have been so fundamental that nothing short of grand-scale revision must be undertaken; how failure of sanctions had proved the League impotent to stop war; how obstructive tactics of small nations, taking advantage of the unanimity rule, were bringing Europe to war; how great powers—Japan, Germany, Italy—were on the way to deserting the League; how transference of actual power to a *directoire* of great nations seemed the only means of saving the institution.

* * *

Reading the charges, the average American reader is tempted to say to himself that here is a complex tangle which had better be left to Europeans to unravel for themselves. Yet are the real issues so complex?

Examine the tone and content of critics of the League and you will find that most of them are arguing in the light of political expediency, which undoubtedly *is* complex. They have gone back to the old, complicated, discredited formulas of Welt-Politik and have forgotten about the new process of world harmony by which the new order must be constructed. They have little to say about what has been accomplished, what forces have been set in motion at Geneva—yet what criticism of constructive value could begin from any other standpoint?

Much of the criticism of the League is begotten of impatience at slow progress. Looking around us we find Fascist states progressing rapidly and effectively at an astonishing speed, while the League lags and hesitates. Yet who can tell what future is in store for states erected in this breathless manner—what they may be building up for themselves, or for humanity?

The League of Nations cannot be made in this way. A system of right and justice for all nations must be fashioned, as was the young American republic, by slow growth, much testing and a persistent faith that thinks nothing of a few setbacks and desertions.

Bearing in mind the true purpose of the League, can it be said that a single case of failure of sanctions has shown the impotence of the whole institution?

Because Japan repudiated her treaty obligations and was allowed to proceed unchecked as a result of one or two great nations finding themselves too involved in considerations of political expediency to unite with the rest in a restraining movement, must it be said at this early stage that the system is a failure? Might we not as well say that temperance was discredited because a drunkard found his first attempts at abstinence hardly came up to expectations?

Small nations are using the unanimity rule—which America originally demanded—to block the will of larger nations. What do we gain by transferring all power to the larger nations? The small nations have formed themselves into blocs. Would war be any less likely when the wrath of these blocs was aroused? Would it not be much simpler to strengthen the League so that it might guarantee the security of the smaller states, dispel their fears, and, in disputes, win over both sides to a reasonable compromise?

* * *

Americans are not interested in European discord, but they are interested in healing enmities wherever they break out in either hemisphere. With means of curbing an aggressor still to be determined, there is little of the Covenant that need be objectionable to America. In any event the United States could enter the League virtually on its own terms.

In what way has the United States ever shown disapproval or distrust of the League? In no way at all. There never has been a national referendum on the League, or an election in which the League was a straight issue. Fourteen years ago it required no referendum to show popular feeling. The fervent hope of the nation that America would share in the great mission of peace was only too patent. The Senate of the day was a pro-League Senate.

The stateman who said: "Nations must unite as men unite in order to preserve peace and order. . . . It is a great, a humane purpose in these days of misery and sorrow among a large proportion of mankind to which we might well dedicate ourselves," was not President Wilson. It was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who a few months later led his previously pro-League colleagues to snatch America from the chair at Geneva, in which it had already virtually taken its seat. What had happened? Political expediency had clouded the League issue as it once more threatens to becloud it on a larger scale. The fight for control of foreign policy, the fight between Legislature and Executive, appeared more vital than the peace of humanity.

The American nation gave a sigh of bitter disappointment. Faith had sustained a heavy reverse. At Geneva a lop-sided League remained—without the all-important guarantees to security and prestige that the American nation could give. A mad rush for every possible means of security took place. The attitude of France and her smaller allies hardened into ruthless determination to win security within or without the League. The smaller nations clamored for more control, and the Council which, with America, would have had five big powers to four small, was changed to include five big powers and nine small.

* * *

Yet with this devastating reverse, so essentially right was the League in its high purpose that in its first 10 years of existence it had smoothed over 30 disputes between nations. It was at work superintending the mandates, governing Danzig and the Saar, planning the protection of minorities, restricting traffic in opium and human beings, setting Austria upon its feet, arranging the Locarno Pacts, the World Court, disarmament and economic conferences and innumerable social activities which seem of small importance to political theorists, but to mankind at large mean a priceless gain in human welfare.

What do a few failures mean to such a concern—even in important enterprises like the economic and the disarmament conferences? What matters is the fact that such an institution exists, that it continues to exist, and that it is working for such essentially right ends.

The fact that certain powers, launching into militant nationalism, are cooling off toward the League is not a reflection upon the League—the League ideal has no part in the militarism, the curtailments of liberty, the lowering of the status of women and other undemocratic trends that accompany a move toward nationalism.

There could be no greater betrayal of the mission of the League than to attempt to make it over at the behest of such influences. If changes are desirable in the structure and work of the League, the mat-

(Continued on Page 14)

Andre Jullien, Geneva

NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDING AT GENEVA

Nestling Comfortably in the Lap of the Jura Mountains With Lake Geneva Spreading Its Attractive Outlines in Front of It the $6,000,000 Structure Is Conspicuously Mounted in a Setting of Surpassing Beauty.

© Keystone

NORMAN H. DAVIS

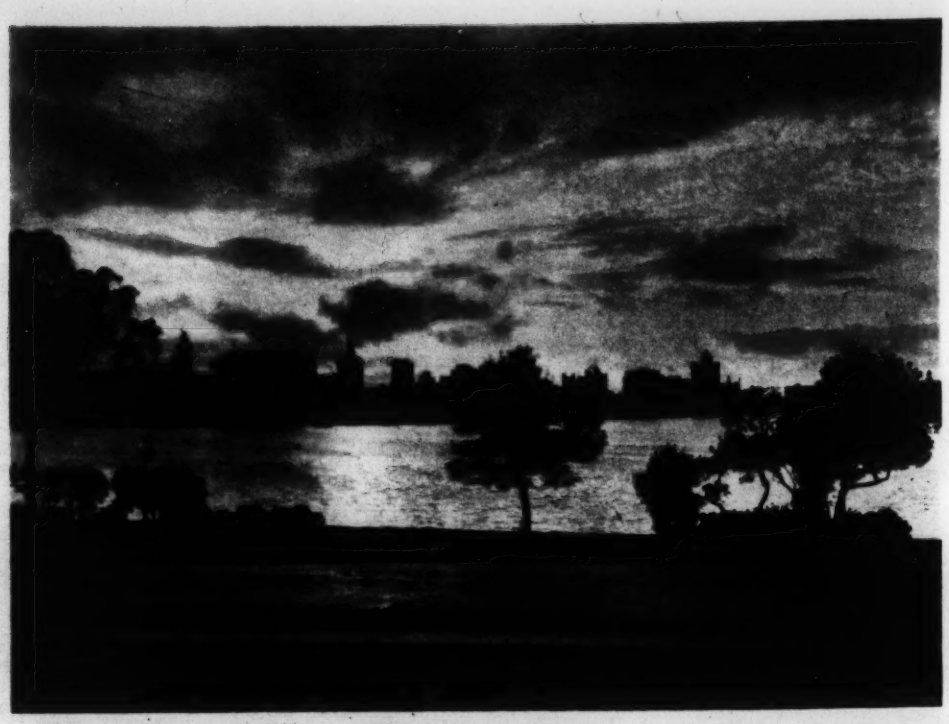
Who Has Been the Link Between the United States and the League of Nations.

Traveling Down t

Essentials for Monitor Camera Club Member to Get the Results Which Go

By Walter S

Staff Photographer of The Ch



SUNSET AT LAKE MERRITT — Frank M. Viera, Oakland, Calif.

This Is a Pleasing Example of a Sunset Over the Water. The Sky Is Broken Up by the Mass of Clouds and There Is Sufficient Detail in the Buildings to Carry the Story Without Detracting From the Rest of the Picture. All Other Parts of the Picture Are Subordinated to the Cloud Effect Which Is the Chief Point of Interest in the Picture. It Would Help the Composition if the Bottom Part of the Picture Were Trimmed at a Point About Halfway Between the Two Sidewalks, Eliminating Some of the Foreground.

"ONE PICTURE TELLS MORE than ten thousand words." This Chinese proverb which has come down through the centuries explains the almost universal appeal that photography holds in everyday life. The camera is a preserver of happy memories, for practically all amateur pictures are records of pleasant events to be recalled at will and preserved for all future time.

First, there must always be some reason for the making of a picture, either to preserve a record of an interesting scene or person or to produce a picture appealing to the observer by its beauty of line or tone. The beginner in photography is inclined to include too much in one picture, with the result that there is generally material for two or three pictures crowded into one, causing the eye to wander confusedly from one point to another, producing a sense of irritation rather than one of pleasure. A well-known artist has said, "There is only one rule in art, thou shalt not paint two pictures on one canvas." This also applies to photographic composition, which is merely bringing things together in the picture in an orderly and symmetrical arrangement.

There should be but one main idea with which the supporting objects must not compete, and everything not required should be omitted. In a well-composed picture there should be but one point of interest, to which all other parts are subordinated, never two or more highlights or shadows. The most important part of the picture should be to one side or the other of the center. The background should never be obtrusive, while the general make-up of the picture should leave no question as to why the picture was made.

The horizon line, conspicuous in most landscapes, should never divide the picture into two equal parts, but should be approximately one-third of the way from the top or bottom. When there are objects in the foreground the line should be one-third from the top, while for broad expansive views it should be one-third from the bottom.

Shadows play an important part in the building of a picture. Without them the picture appears devoid of interest; in architectural work a photograph without shadows is impossible, for by them detail is set forth and the lines and structure of the subject strengthened. One of the oldest guides in photography is: "Expose for the shadows and let the highlights take care of themselves." This rule is still the best today, for well-exposed shadows add beauty to any subject.

For the beginner in photography it is a safe rule to have the sun at the back of the camera, resulting in a greater percentage of good pictures. Later, as the mastery of simple lighting is accomplished, other methods of lighting may be attempted, with results that justify their use. A single exception to this rule may be in the event of a sunrise or sunset, when the camera may be pointed directly into the sun if the operator himself can look directly at it.

"CHINS UP; THAT'S
This Picture Is Strictly a Record of a Cat and Her Fa
Most Popular With the Average Amateur. No Attem
the Picture Has Is Purely Personal. It Is a Su

Frederick Watson, Venice, Calif.

"HI! PAPA, COME ON HOME"

This Example of Child Photography Is Interesting Because the Little Boy Has Evidently Heard the Sound of a Voice That He Recognizes. It Is in Pictures of This Type That the Value of the Camera Is Clearly Demonstrated. There Was No Thought of Composition When This Picture Was Made; It Is Simply a Record of a Small Boy in a Home. If the Picture Were Trimmed at a Point Above the Waist the Highlight on the Legs Would Not Detract From the Face, Which Is the Point of Interest.

Aileen Schnautz Kruse, Kenmore, N. Y.

ETCHINGS ON THE SKY

A Heavy Snowstorm Transforms Everything It Touches and Every Amateur Makes an Attempt to Picture the Results as They Appeal to Him. This Is a Pleasing Picture but Would Be Greatly Improved if There Were Some Long Shadows. Early Morning After a Snowstorm Is the Best Time.

A BIT OF R
The Reflection Picture Is Very Popular
as a Record. One Would Wish That There
Both From the Top and the Bottom. There
Each of Which Is Complete in Itself.
Objectionable Feature to Some Extent and

Jules Cern, New York City

"OH, HOW WE HATE TO GET UP IN THE MORNIN' "

If This Picture Were Trimmed So as to Exclude the Highlight at the Lower Left End There Would Be Nothing to Detract From the Row of Boys and "Their Morning Stretch." Otherwise This Is an Example of a Good Record Picture of Summer Activities. The Eye Falls Easily on the Boys and the Background Is Not Obtrusive.

From this it will be seen that the photographer must have a preconceived idea of what story his picture is to interpret before recording it by means of the camera. While this seems difficult to the beginner in photography, gradually he will learn to pick out the features that are objectionable in his pictures and come to feel, rather than see, the things that are to be omitted, as well as those that are to be included. His work will tell the observer the story he wishes to convey and the higher quality of his pictures will bring a sense of personal satisfaction. If the photographer limits his ideals to the mere taking of pictures as records with no thought for the correct composition or story-telling qualities, he will still achieve a certain amount of satisfaction from the fact that these results recall to him the events which justified him in perpetuating these records.

The list of subjects which may be photographed is unlimited. Everything that is a part of life may be recorded, the old home, the mountains, the seashore, relatives and friends. The simplest subjects make the best pictures from the artistic point of view, and the intimate records of home life from the personal. A combination of the two is desirable.

Portraiture is the most popular form of photography for the amateur. It is well to bear in mind that the face is the most important element in the picture and must be made the point of interest

n the Camera Trail

embers and Other Amateurs to Observe in Order h Good Photography Demands

Walter S. Jordan
of The Christian Science Monitor

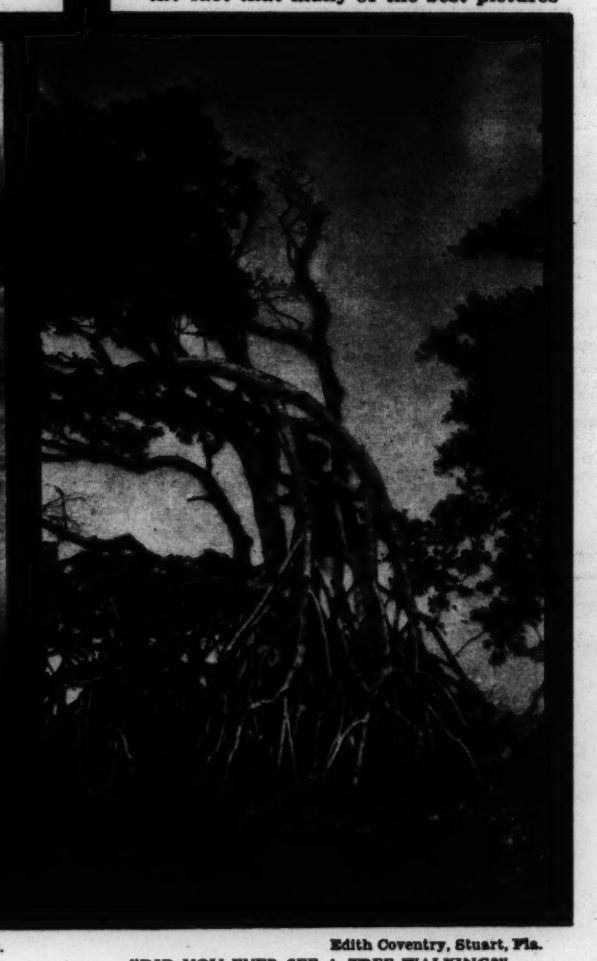
UP; THAT'S GOOD; NOW!" Henry Snyder, Los Angeles
and Her Family, and Illustrates the Type of Picture That Is
r. No Attempt Is Made to Pose the Subjects and the Appeal
al. It Is a Subject That Depicts Everyday Home Life.

roundings they are at ease, photograph well and tell a story that is intensely interesting to those concerned. They can be photographed inside the home, out at play, at the seashore, and in every activity in which they engage. In the main these pictures are merely records, but the story they tell is an appealing one and a few of these photographs are more valuable to the mother or father than all the art subjects in the world. The children grow up but the pictures remain.

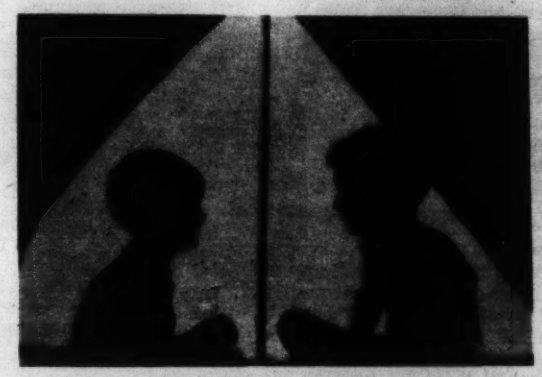
There are many types of cameras, ranging from the simple box camera costing under $5 to the miniature camera, with the many special lenses and appliances, selling for as much as $700 to $1000. For the beginner there never has been a camera so satisfactory as the box camera. Adjustments are few and easily mastered and the percentage of good results is greater than with any other type. The beginner should take encouragement from the fact that many of the best pictures made are the product of inexpensive cameras. As he learns to know light and composition exposure and the other elements that go into the making of a picture, he may wish to invest in a more expensive camera.

"IS MY BREAKFAST READY?" Mrs. H. H. Sattler, San Mateo, Calif.
This Picture Tells a Story Having an Almost Universal Appeal and Illustrates the Fact That Your Camera Should at All Times Be Ready for Use. The White Birch at the Left of the Picture Could Be Obliterated, for It Causes the Eye to Wander From the Central Point of Interest. Some of the Right Side of the Print Could Be Trimmed or Subdued. This Is, However, a Particularly Interesting Picture and Because of the Nature of the Subject Well Handled.

Mrs. Ruby Teppert, Colorado Springs, Colo.
A BIT OF REFLECTION
Very Popular With the Amateur and Has Some Merit Although That There Were Not the Inclination to Inspect It Closely at the Bottom. There Are Two Pictures in This Arrangement, One Complete in Itself. The Interest in the Swan Overcomes the Confusion to a Great Extent and Does Provide a Fine Record of This Scene.



Edith Coventry, Stuart, Fla.
"DID YOU EVER SEE A TREE WALKING?"
This Picture of a Mangrove Tree Is of Interest to the General Public Because It Tells a Story. The Approximate Size of the Tree Can Be Judged by the Comparison With the Figure. This Is a Record Picture and Conveys to the Observer the Story It Is Meant to Tell.



Mrs. Henry Lippitt, St. Petersburg, Fla.
"LET'S GO IN SWIMMIN'"
The Silhouette Is a Revival of the Old Form of Picturization by the Use of Black Paper and the Scissors. In the Past Few Years It Has Been Used for Special Effects in Motion Pictures. It Is Not Artistic but Provides an Interesting Experiment in the Hand of the Amateur Photographer. A True Silhouette Would Have No Detail Whatsoever. In This Picture the Slight Detail in the Faces Adds to Its Attractiveness.

increased from three to five times and the strong instantaneous light is suitable for subjects that are likely to move. By using a battery ignitor the photo flash lamp may be used in any part of the house, assuring sufficient illumination for the photographing of any home activity.

The photo flood lamp is a steady burning lamp and is of great value in any kind of interior time exposure. It is a lamp of low voltage burned on a high voltage circuit. The overloading of the lamp reduces its life to about two hours, but provides an especially brilliant source of illumination equal to about 700 watts. It is possible in the two hours' duration of light to make many photographs, either portraits or interiors. These two bulbs furnish all the illumination required in interior photography in the average home.

The interest in miniature cameras has resulted in the perfection of methods of development which reduce the size of the grain in the negative. When a film is enlarged, this existing grain becomes more apparent and in very large enlargements it is under ordinary conditions so noticeable as to be a serious detriment.

Many of the film manufacturers are producing a film which is suitable for giving fine grain and, in conjunction with the fine grain developers, it is possible to enlarge a tiny film to large proportions. These methods have resulted in the common use of these so-called miniature or candid cameras. The cameras are equipped with extremely fast lenses, which allow the photographing of subjects in dim light. The use of these cameras is best limited to the expert amateur or at least to the worker who understands the rudiments of photography. Some of these cameras have lenses so fast that action pictures may be made at night, or in theaters, arenas, etc. It must not be thought that the camera alone will produce the

(Continued on Page 15)

to which all things—clothing, backgrounds and the like—must be subordinated. In portraiture the most natural effect results from allowing the light to fall at an angle of about 45 degrees. Pleasing results may be obtained by varying the angle of light, but it is suggested that the amateur confine his experiments to the simpler forms of lighting until that is thoroughly mastered. Only by studying the anatomy of the face and profiting by the mistakes of the past can the photographer hope to produce portraits that are pleasing as well as correct. It will be found that proper posing will correct or subdue some displeasing feature of the face, as well as accentuate pleasing ones. In most cases portraits made out of doors should be made in subdued light.

There are probably more pictures of babies and children made than of any other subjects. In their natural sur-

* * *

The advent of the photo flash bulb and photo flood light has made the amateur photographer independent of daylight, and many pictures formerly impossible to secure may now be successfully taken.

The photo flash bulb resembles an ordinary incandescent lamp. Inside the bulb is a quantity of crumpled aluminum foil having a fuse which flashes the bulb when the current from an electric battery or house current is applied. The duration of the flash is about one-fiftieth of a second and there is no noise or smoke. By the use of a reflector the efficiency of the light is

Peter J. B. Brass, Montreal, Can.
"SSH—YOU'LL SCARE THE FISH AWAY"
Fortunately There Is Sufficient Interest in the Boys Fishing to Hold the Interest of the Observer of This Picture. The Huge Black Trunk at the Right Does Not Add to the Picture. The Sky Is Pleasing and the Feeling of Quiet and Solitude Is Well Carried Out.

A Treasure Trove of Literary Masterpieces

In Dr. Rosenbach's Library, Volumes and Manuscripts Tell Stories of Shakespeare, Burns, Stevenson, Keats and Their Manner of Life

By Pearl Strachan

Still she haunts me, phantomwise,
Alice moving under skies
Never seen by waking eyes.

YOU QUOTE THIS SOTTO VOCE, and reverently open the volume which Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach has just removed from the handsome old bookcase in his English library. It is a presentation copy of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." You turn the leaves over. There, pasted opposite the printed pictures, are the original pencil drawings by Tenniel!

Your host says nothing, but hands you the copy of "Rhyme? and Reason?" which Carroll (the Rev. Charles L. Dodgson) presented to "Alice" (Mrs. Alice P. Hargreaves), "with sincere regards and many pleasant memories of bygone hours in Wonderland, from the author." You breathe quickly as with fumbling fingers you pick up out of your lap a creased, little letter written at Christ Church, in which Mr. Dodgson asks "Alice" what color she prefers in a parasol, and whether she will graciously accept one as a gift from the writer.

You can hear Alice saying, "How would you like to live in Looking-glass House, Kitty? I'm sure it's got, oh! such beautiful things in it!" Looking-glass House is in De Lancey Street, Philadelphia; the glass has got "all soft like gauze," and you have been permitted to walk through.

What literary treasure beyond comprehension! Shelf after shelf of priceless first editions and manuscripts; one whole section of Elizabethan works—Shakespeare and Bacon, Ben Jonson and Spenser, with the Shakespeare first folio printed in 1623, which the poet himself was too poor to purchase and which contains the famous introductory verses by Ben Jonson, describing him as the "Sweet swan of Avon." Adjacent lie presentation books of the eighteenth century, including the poems of Herrick, the works of James Fenimore Cooper, and a first edition of Laurence Sterne's "A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy," in its original binding.

There are the very pen strokes of Robert Louis Stevenson:

> **I think now this 5th or 6th of April 1873, that I can see my future life. I think it will run stiller and stiller year by year; a very quiet, desultorily studious existence . . . and as I am glad to say that I do now recognise that I shall never be a great man, I may set myself peacefully on a smaller journey.**

There are his "Desiderata," namely:

I. Good health
II. 2 to 3 hundred a year
III. O du lieber Gott, friends!

The original manuscripts of the stories of Sherlock Holmes are in this library. You know how these tales of Conan Doyle are prised by Doctor Rosenbach, for has he not told you that he regales himself nightly with detective yarns? If you are a newspaper writer you suddenly pull yourself together and ask that standard question—the only one which you remember of the dozen you prepared: What would the Doctor take with him to read if he were forced to embark on a trip such as the Byrd expedition, and find himself isolated for a period of two years? Quick as lightning comes the word, "Shakespeare," then, soon after, "Moby Dick, The Arabian Nights, Herrick's Poems, the New English Dictionary, Don Quixote."

While you are scrambling about for something to ask next he goes to the bookshelves again and deposits on your lap a slim binding, between whose choice covers lie messages which make your fingers hesitate, too rude, too earthy to touch the royal script.

> **These are the letters which Endymion wrote**
> **To one he loved in secret, and apart,**

the love letters from Keats to Fanny Brawne, side by side with the original manuscript of the Oscar Wilde sonnet, and also that of the sonnet by Christopher Morley, written in the auction rooms at the Anderson Galleries in 1920, and ending with the couplet:

> **The soul of Adonais, like a star . . .**
> **Sold for eight hundred dollars. . . .**
> **Doctor R!**

Christopher Morley, by the way, is a modern author whom the Doctor greatly admires and whose poems he feels, with those of Masefield and Edwin Arlington Robinson, will survive.

Doctor Rosenbach possesses two unpublished Brontë manuscripts and more than 80 of the manuscripts of Burns. Curiously enough, in his collection of fifteenth century volumes are the writings of one John Rosenbach, who published his works in Barcelona, between 1492 and 1500. He shows you letters from Shelley, and one from Trelawney to Byron; and books and books again, in the Spanish library on the floor above, a room of incomparable beauty which you enter through an exquisite doorway of wrought iron. Behind another such doorway, in a corner of the room, you catch a glimpse of such a chamber as the Sleeping Beauty might inhabit—a fairy-castle retreat of such delicate design in color and craftsmanship that you expect every minute to see it vanish like a cobweb brushed aside.

In the Spanish library dwell the Americana, and from here were moved the world-famous collection of children's books, to the rooms of The Rosenbach Company, in Walnut Street, where they may be seen today, more than 800 of them, arranged chronologically, as they are catalogued in the book, "Early American Children's Books," recently published by The Southworth Press. They live in a huge, antique bookcase in a dim corner of the room where Miss E. Millicent Sowerby, the Doctor's bibliographer, and her assistant work, their heads bowed over rare editions stamped with the gold crest of a French court favorite, or manuscripts painstakingly decorated by a ninth century monk.

There is no such thing as "office furniture" at Rosenbach's. The Doctor's brother, Philip H., always distinguished by the staff as "*Mr.* Rosenbach," buys all the rare furniture and prints and paintings which the company sells, both in its New York and its Philadelphia galleries, and he buys only what is genuine and thoroughly authenticated.

Both the brothers, the employees will tell you, are meticulously honest, and will not permit a customer to be misinformed or underinformed regarding any object, whether antique furniture or book. They are extremely careful in buying, and the minute a flaw is discovered their interest has ceased.

The workers quickly accustom themselves to their luxurious surroundings. If a secretary tires of the curves of a Chippendale chair she is using, she exchanges it for a Heppelwhite or perhaps a Sheraton. A stenographer needing a table on which to rest a typewriter does not "requisition" a rectangular, steel thing on rubbered wheels. She walks into the Georgian Room and appropriates a charming piece of inlaid satinwood, priced anywhere probably from $200 to $2000. An office boy borrows an intricately hand-carved bench of Renaissance influence, on which to stamp letters, and drops the envelopes from the morning mail into a finely hand-tooled Italian wastebasket.

It is very quiet in the Walnut Street galleries, but if you sit very still, in the Elizabethan Room, which, if you are a lover of books, you are sure to discover, you will find that even today there are people who are investing in manuscripts and books. There is the scholarly old gentleman who thoughtfully ponders the purchase of an autograph letter of his favorite American statesman—a brief document for which he considers $1200 very reasonable indeed. There is the gentle lady who, after a

(Continued on Page 14)

Wide World

HIGH-PRICED HANDWRITING

Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach Holding the Famous Letter Which, Because of the Signature of Button Gwinnett, Cost Him $51,000, When He Bought It at the Anderson Galleries in 1927. This Letter Is Signed Also by Five Other Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Robert Morris, John Hancock, Francis Lewis, George Read, and Arthur Middleton.

BY CRAFTSMEN OF THE PAST

Illuminated Vellum Manuscript From an Italian Book of Hours of the Fifteenth Century, in the Collection of A. S. W. Rosenbach.

Among the New Books

The Cinema Method, Successfully

It's a Battlefield, by Graham Greene. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net. Garden City, New York: Doubleday Doran Co. $2.

IN THE LAST two or three years criticism has begun to crystallize around the view that the relation of the individual to the community is the important problem of today, but Mr. Graham Greene's book is the first satisfactory English novel to present that view. It is a book which should please the Communists, though it will not please them altogether, for except in the most legitimate sense it cannot be called a book of propaganda. It is successfully revolutionary in technique, exciting to read and intelligently put together. It is above all not pretentious because of its new clothes; and weighing its daring against its subtlety, its humanity against its wit, I feel that Mr. Graham Greene may have initiated a movement which will wean the English novel from its present competent dullness. The political, religious, philosophical and sociological views of novelists are usually mediocre, but the novelist ought to be aware of his time, he ought to have *experienced* his time, for otherwise he will not transcend it. It is this awareness on the part of Mr. Graham Greene which makes his book stand out.

* * *

The intrigue is simple. A bus driver, defending his wife in a Hyde Park riot, has killed a policeman. The driver has been sentenced, but owing to the exceptional nature of the case and to political misgivings the Government hesitates before permitting sentence to be carried out. The effect of this situation is traced upon people directly and indirectly concerned. There are the bus driver's wife, Milly; her sister, Kay; her brother-in-law, who is a clerk; a journalist who, with the disillusion of his tribe, is perfunctorily reporting the case; a Communist intellectual, an Undersecretary and the Commissioner of Police. These people act as pebbles thrown into the London stream and their ripples are followed as they break it for a moment before finally disappearing.

* * *

The theme of the book is, I suppose, the pursuit of Justice, a shy bird sought by but evading all. Justice is something which cannot be obtained out of the air but dwells strangely mixed with other things in each person. The focal point of the drama is Milly, the wife. Abruptly awakened out of the happiness which she had always regarded with suspicion, feeling that it could not last, she now blames herself for accepting the illusion. She is also stirred to do what she can to secure reprieve for her husband. But she is in a tragic dilemma, for whether he is executed or given the alternative life sentence, it is she who loses. One of the steps she takes is to see the slain constable's wife—a fine scene this—to get her signature to the appeal, and here she sees that she is beating in vain against powers and laws not of her creating, and especially not of her class's creating. Left to themselves, she argues with tragic reason, she and this widow would have been able to come to some sort of solution of the situation which would satisfy them and which they both, being of the same class, would understand. But between them stands the upper-class-made law. This point is admirably made, and not didactically; it is placed well within the mentalities of the characters.

The other person most affected is Milly's brother-in-law. The driver was a dull, simple, natural man who would never have harmed anybody; his brother is the clever one, the winner of scholarships, successful in his job—although, so great

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAHAM GREENE

are his fears, he can never believe that he will not be sacked at any moment. On this fear his employers have consciously or unconsciously traded. He is the typical business product conditioned by industrial life for its narrow purpose, and rendered tortured and useless for any other. He loves his brother and will take any risk to free him; but he also is in a dilemma. Before the marriage he had been in love with Milly in a distant way. Now he is tortured by that part of him which fights to stop him from obtaining his brother's release.

* * *

The real interest of the book lies in its technical innovations, the entirely successful use of a technique which has not had hitherto satisfying results. I mean what is called "cinema method." Against property and laws they did not make, men and women break like the waves of sea, now caressingly and now to be brutally scattered. To catch this flux, to obtain the sense of disintegration, of forming and reforming and dissolving to form again, Mr. Greene has used each character like a camera man whose lens is swiveled backward and forward in time, and thus catches not only an impression of the scene but adds his own inner life to the event. The monotony of the "stream of consciousness" method of narration is thus broken up and thoughts create events and scenes instead of wearily underlining them, and reducing all the characters to a tedious lowest common denominator.

The defects of this method are that it is dangerous to prose style, that it breeds too many reporters all reporting the same thing, and that the decentralizing of the novel creates an atmosphere only too congenial to the making of futile or merely inconsequent and unfinished characters. Futility becomes the underlying music of the book, which is without a moral spine. If Mr. Greene has escaped lightly from these faults, it is because of his subtle moral sense, the strength and delicacy of his characterization and his positive humanity. These put an inner order upon the chaos of events, and what might have been a merely clever, visual account of a police court case becomes a novel uncommonly intelligent and moving.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Prophet, or Politician?

Mahatma Gandhi: His Life, Work and Influence, by Bishop Jaswant R. Chitambar. Philadelphia: Winston. $2.

BISHOP CHITAMBAR'S BOOK is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a "Life" of Mr. Gandhi. It is rather an impression of the teachings and personality of the Mahatma as a factor in the Nationalist movement which has occupied the center of India's political stage since the great war. As such it gives a very fair picture. It shows clearly that the secret of Mr. Gandhi's power lies in the fact that he is what India calls a "Mahatma" or "great soul," what the ancient Israelites would have called a "prophet," and medieval Christianity would have called a "saint." His power in India has been derived from a deep sense of moral and spiritual law—arrived at after much fasting and tribulation, often adhered to regardless of all calculation of human expediency or reason, and awakening deep and unquestioning response in the hearts of millions of followers.

Mr. Gandhi is not an Indian figure alone: he is a world figure. He has interested all nations and races. Yet he has produced no movement outside his own country, and there his influence is mostly among his own Hindu coreligionists. Is he a survival from an earlier and more religious age, as the rationalists of today are inclined to say? Or is he a portent of the coming rejection by the whole world of materialist and mechanist standards in favor of a return to religious values?

That Mr. Gandhi is a "great soul" no serious student can dispute. That he has given a new energy and self-reliance and practical idealism to millions of his fellow-countrymen, no one with knowledge of India will deny. He has for years been the chief inspirer and leader of the Nationalist revival. But it is evident that Bishop Chitambar, like many other friendly admirers, thinks that the reason why he has not led a world revival, why he has not even succeeded in bridging the communal gulf in India itself, is that he has tried to be not only a religious but a political leader. Mr. Gandhi would probably reply that religion is meaningless unless it affects social and political conditions. That is undoubtedly true. The function of the greatest religious leaders of history has been to proclaim the truth that is in them without compromise, but to leave others to apply it as they think best. The function of statesmanship is to determine the best legislative or political compromise which is practicable in any given set of circumstances. Attempts to combine the two rôles—both noble rôles—have generally ended in failure, for they are essentially incompatible. Is Mr. Gandhi today prophet or politician? For the moment he has returned to the more religious rôle of denouncing "untouchability." What will he do when his voluntary renunciation of politics comes to an end in August next?

L.

Counsel for the Defense

Take the Witness, by Alfred Cohn and Joe Chisholm. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

AS A HUMAN DOCUMENT, intensely introspective, this story of the career of Earl Rogers, a defense lawyer who was for years a conspicuous member of the California bar, is sufficiently interesting to hold the attention of one who cares to analyze the effect in terms of increase in capital crimes, of the possibility of escaping punishment through adroit defenses. Mr. Rogers gained more than local prominence in his community because of his almost unbroken record of success in obtaining "not guilty" verdicts in cases where only ingenious and technical defenses could raise in the minds of jurors a shadow of that "reasonable doubt" which has always been the recourse of offenders. That he was ingenious and resourceful is apparent. Even his biographers do not attempt to defend what it must be admitted were unethical practices.

One might prepare from the sympathetic record set down by the authors of this book a convincing arraignment of the whole American jury system. It might be shown from a record of the cases discussed that accused persons do not often escape punishment because of the vulnerability of judges and jurists as because of the tendency of jurors to encourage and reward cunning devices and spurious subterfuges set up by defense lawyers. The technicalities of the law, resorted to by unscrupulous "friends of the court," afford devious byways of escape.

The record of this single advocate carries with it a convincing object lesson. What once may have been regarded as prosperity, popularity or even fame flickered and faded. Its foundation was unsubstantial. The end was inevitable without reformation. The chronicle is valuable chiefly because, by its picturesque lights and shadows, it marks a way which those ambitions for true success in the practice or administration of the law will shun.

F. L. P.

Administrations to Date

Political Handbook of the World: 1934, edited by Walter H. Mallory. New York: Harper. $2.50.

THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, of New York, has continued its notable service to students of international affairs by issuing its fourth "Political Handbook of the World." As heretofore, the volume has been edited by the able secretary of the Council, Mr. Walter H. Mallory. The book is indispensable to any writer or speaker on international topics. To the journalist the list of newspapers in every country, with the classification of their political complexions and the names of their editors, will be invaluable.

In the chaotic state of European politics today it is amazing to find how nearly up-to-date the editor is in his list of administrations and his outlines of policies. In France the Chautemps Administration is recorded, an excusable inaccuracy, since it fell so recently. In China—surely a puzzle for any political historian—the editor recognizes the Nanking Government as the state de facto, but gives place to the Canton group as well. He lists Manchoukuo, but notes the fact that it has not been recognized by China or any Western power. An authoritative and comprehensive handbook, this annual meets at every point the need of the international writer.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

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The Present Situation, as It Seems to Mr. Nock

A Journal of These Days, June, 1932-December, 1933, by Albert Jay Nock. New York: Morrow. $2.75.

"WHAT IS THE FIRST business of one who studies philosophy? To part with self-conceit. For it is impossible for anyone to begin to learn what he thinks that he already knows."—Epictetus.

Mr. Albert Jay Nock is a philosopher who has never taken to heart the advice of Epictetus. His publishers, in the blurb which accompanies this volume, say: "In this calm journal of frantic months, Mr. Nock sets down, with stimulating directness, his observations on everything from nature to politics, from music to economics. He writes with enveloping sympathy, yet with shocking force on every subject, no matter how controversial."

I think there is more of shocking force than of calmness in the Journal. It is eminently reminiscent of the hypercritical Count Keyserling.

Some of Mr. Nock's estimates of American public men and American social conditions are amusing, if not impressive. For example:

> It is hard to imagine a more despicable institution than our press. I never did a day's work on a newspaper in my life, but I know several newspaper men, and I think the worst count against our press is what it makes of its servants.

With enthusiasm he quotes a French journalist as saying that "Americans are the only people who have passed directly from barbarism to decadence without knowing civilization." Of Mr. Walter Lippmann he says: "It is impossible to characterize Mr. Lippmann—he is liberal, and one says of liberals as Josh Billings did of some class of people, I have forgotten what, 'I presume they lie without knowing it.'" The late President Charles W. Eliot hung "around the neck of our educational system for 40 years, like the Old Man of the Sea." The unfortunate Mr. Hoover is described as "a base and disgusting fellow." Mr. Nock is "above all things thankful that the Lord's mercy permitted me to live out of America most of the time since 1920 and thus escape contact with its social and economic manias and puerilities." President Roosevelt "is, to be sure, a fourth-rater, but even a fourth-rate King is better, it seems to me, than a fourth-rate President, with his eye on 1936." The only difference between the Democratic and the Republican administrations is that the former "fills up the State Department and the Foreign Service with near imbeciles who are fairly honest, and a Republican President fills them up with high-grade crooks."

Enough of this. It is sufficiently obvious that Mr. Nock's attitude of omniscience and of violent anti-Americanism tends to make offensive a book which otherwise would be interesting, if perhaps not particularly valuable. Day by day for a year and a half he has set down his views as to that which was of particular interest at the moment. Sometimes it is his own personal observations which furnish the text. More often it is news as he reads it in those despised newspapers. The only American to whom he gives almost unqualified commendation is the late Henry George, and the Single Tax theory comes in for warm applause. He is perhaps not quite so omniscient as his indignant flings at the ignorance of others would suggest, because he remarks: "By requiring representatives to live in their district, the Constitution precludes the consideration of any question by any other than a purely local aspect." But the Constitution does nothing of the sort. Two interesting paragraphs deal with the modern attitude of natural science toward metaphysics:

> One likes the attitude that the modern scientificker assumes towards it. A couple of years ago, for instance, one of them told his students that he could state the problem of a magnet's pull on steel, give some formulas that seemed invariable, perhaps simplify the problem a little and move it one or two steps backward; but as for solving it, all he could say at present was that the magnet pulled on the steel because God wanted it to.
>
> Suppose that while Karl Marx was sweating out "Das Kapital" in the British Museum, he had had a prophetic warning that the time would come when a great physicist would say that the definition of matter as an idea in the mind of the Absolute was probably about the best we could do! . . . Possibly these times of belief—political belief, social, economic, scientific, religious belief—are the appointed and necessary means for evolving a race that shall be fit for the life of faith.

A keen intellect, sadly warped by nationalistic, personal and political prejudices, speaks in this volume.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Glorious Power of Song

The Faerie Queene, Book Two, by Edmund Spenser. (Variorum Edition.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. $6.

THE SECOND VOLUME in the monumental Variorum edition of Spenser now appearing maintains the high standard of scholarship, attractiveness and editorial good sense that distinguished the first. In its general organization it resembles the earlier volume, which was reviewed in these columns last year. Students of Spenser will await with eagerness the appearance of the remaining volumes.

As always, the moral allegory has furnished critics and commentators with the most interesting field for speculation. The pithiest expression of the significance of Book Two occurs in a passage quoted from G. W. Kitchin: "If the First Book drew the portrait of the English Christian, this Book may be said to draw that of the English gentleman, as Spenser conceived it."

Sir Guyon, representing temperance, has a function very different from that of the Red Cross Knight, representing holiness, however much the two may resemble each other externally. Guyon's companion and counselor, the sober Palmer, stands in interesting contrast to the young and lovely Una, with whom the Red Cross Knight sets forth on his errand of chivalry—a contrast, it seems to me, analogous in many ways to that between Dante's two guides, Virgil and Beatrice. The distinction is fundamentally one between reason and inspiration, between moral virtue and spiritual, and one recognizes that the story of Guyon is keyed to a sensibly lower pitch than the earlier and more romantic tale.

A large part of the extended criticisms included in the appendices have to do with Spenser's idea of temperance. Particularly interesting in this connection is the discussion of his use of Elizabethan theories of psychology, but the main bone of contention is the question whether he was using the Aristotelian or Platonic idea of temperance. Professor Greenlaw has shown with reasonable certainty that he had in mind Aristotle's virtue of continence, though using the word temperance. If it is permitted a simple reviewer to put forth an opinion on so recondite a point, one might hazard that, whatever the intellectual basis of the allegory, Spenser's temper and imagination were so thoroughly Platonic that the whole spirit of the book allies it with Plato's discussion of temperance in the fourth book of the "Republic" rather than with the Nicomachæan Ethics.

Necessary as an analysis of the allegory is to an understanding of the book's structure, one turns back from the critical material to the poetry itself with a feeling that the essence of Spenser is somehow lost in so minute a consideration of his motives and methods and sources and philosophical relationships. All these play a vital part in the total effect of his poetry, but it is the glorious power of song that has welded them into a superlative work of genius. We must not, to be sure, forget the deeper significance of the poem, the iron touch of Puritanism that brings about the destruction of the Bower of Bliss at the end of Book Two; but in the meantime let us not refuse to linger a little in the Bower, as did Sir Guyon on his stern task bent, listening to that "most melodious sound" in which each individual element of art is momentarily fused:

> Right hard it was, for wight, which did it heare,
> To read, what manner musicke that mote bee:
> For all that pleasing is to living eare,
> Was there consorted in one harmonee,
> Birdes, voyces, instruments, windes, waters, all agree.
>
> The ioyous birdes shrouded in chearefull shade,
> Their notes unto the voyce attempred sweet;
> Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made
> To th' instruments divine respondence meet:
> The silver sounding instruments did meet
> With the base murmure of the waters fall;
> The waters fall with difference discreet,
> Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call:
> The gentle warbling wind low answered to all.

ROBERT PEEL

History in Facsimile

Facsimiles of Famous American Documents and Letters, arranged and edited by Edward C. Boykin. New York: Blue Ribbon Books. $2.

AMERICAN HISTORY is made vivid and immediate to the reader by this collection of facsimiles of historical records. Mr. Boykin, who has arranged and edited them, has also written a descriptive note on each of them which draws in its background and places it in historical perspective.

Not only the full text of the completed Declaration of Independence is reproduced, but also the first page of Jefferson's original draft, with interpolations by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

As Mr. Boykin confesses in a Foreword, everybody is familiar with the appearance of the Declaration, and probably of the Gettysburg Address; but fewer have seen the originals or copies of some of the other documents and letters here reproduced. Such are the messages addressed from the Alamo by William Barrett Travis—"I shall never surrender or retreat"; Grant's demand for "unconditional and immediate surrender" of Fort Donelson; André's appeal to Washington to be shot as a soldier and not hanged as a spy; Washington's letter rejecting the suggestion that he assume a crown; Burr's challenge to Hamilton; Lincoln's first war order and Lee's letter to a cousin explaining his decision never to draw his sword save in defense of his state.

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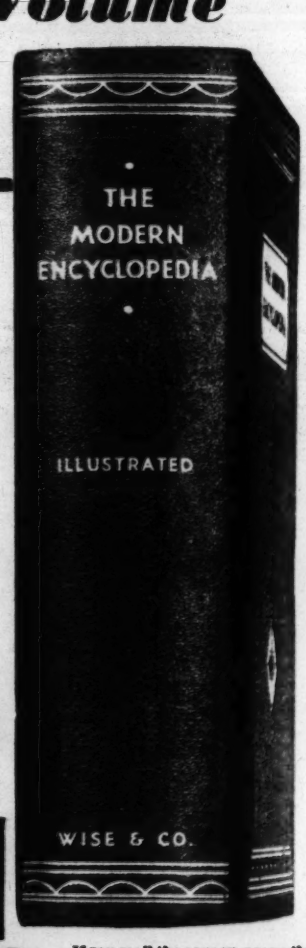

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Women's Clubs . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read the article, "Can Women's Clubs Survive?" by Marjorie Shuler, which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 7.

As one who has followed for many years the trends of woman movements here and abroad, I want to thank you for this clear, honest, and courageous discussion of the future of women's clubs.

Women's clubs will certainly survive and they will as certainly change. I am convinced that women can always be depended upon to grow with their times, and I feel certain that they will measure up to the difficult years ahead. Your publication does and will play a big part, since it is serving the needs of so many who look to it for high guidance. What clubwomen read today, the subjects in which they are interested, and the responsibilities they assume, justify our faith.

With my best wishes for your continued success, I am,

Sincerely,
MARIE M. MELONEY
(Mrs. William Brown Meloney),
Editor, Sunday Magazine,
New York Herald Tribune.

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I am in sympathy with the contents of Miss Shuler's article, "Can Women's Clubs Survive?" in the March 7 issue of your Magazine Section. I particularly approve of her point that the present trend should be away from the so-called woman issues to human problems. There is no doubt but that practically all of our own membership is keenly alive to this fact. Of course, it is axiomatic that neither women nor men have yet achieved the place which is rightfully theirs. I strongly approve of her suggestion that at least once in every twenty-five years there should be a complete overhauling of the machinery of a club. Such housecleaning is certainly needed.

It is a most stimulating article, and one that will arouse much interest, I am sure.

Very cordially yours,
(MRS.) GRACE MORRISON POOLE,
President, General Federation
of Women's Clubs.
Washington, D. C.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In reply to Miss Marjorie Shuler's article "Can Women's Clubs Survive?" in the Magazine Section of the Monitor for March 7, may I speak a word for the women out on the R. F. D. crossroads and in the small villages? It is estimated that at least one-half of the women in the United States live in small communities or in the wide open country. Miss Shuler addresses herself almost exclusively to city women.

Women's clubs must survive until they have, with a better acquaintanceship of mutual problems and a broader friendship, reached the rural woman and brought her into intimate relationship with women's interests. When that has been accomplished they cannot but survive.

The specialized club is a great factor in organization activities, and will undoubtedly increase in value as women with special training in the business and professional world would accept more fully their obligations and opportunities.

Specialists, however, live almost exclusively in urban centers. Country women may be specialists, but no one has told them that they are. They know because they have *done*, not because they have *read*.

On snowswept afternoons farm women turn the dials of their radios to get the news of the outside world. City clubs have a wonderful opportunity to send across the intervening spaces far more of the specialized knowledge and artistic appreciation so freely theirs than they have yet done.

Country women are still going to town for an occasional, usually rare, shopping excursion, and are spending the hours after their errands are done and while they are waiting for their husbands to complete their business, in the railroad stations or movie houses because there is no other place open to them. In those cities where far-sighted club women have established attractive rooms where these women are welcome without credentials and without the "new frocks, hats and pocket books" which figure so largely in the city club woman's life, there has eventuated a loyal spirit of coöperation and a keener understanding of the interdependence of city and country women.

The women's clubs already existing in small towns, loosely organized though they often are, have become a tremendous power in their communities, and a great source of release to those women who find in them their only means for æsthetic expression.

Not many country women possess the means, or have the desire to attend large conventions. They are home women by choice and by circumstance. For this reason, if for no other, they afford the balance wheel which will keep club life on an even keel, as they become better organized and more articulate. IRENE H. BURNHAM.
Boston, Mass.

"Washing done by 10 *a.m. . . couldn't look nicer*"

says mother who uses Chipso to save labor and keep clothes new

"Sometimes there are as many as thirty-five boys' blouses on my line—to say nothing of sweaters, socks, pajamas, shorts, household linens and my own dresses and underwear!" says Mrs. Charles C. Forster.

"The neighbors are amazed that I can get through so early. And—I don't want to boast—but no one of them puts out whiter white clothes, nor better looking colored clothes than mine.

"I wash everything with Chipso. Chipso makes such good rich suds that I don't have to waste time, nor wear the clothes out, with hard rubbing. Just let them SOAK a few minutes, then swish in those deep suds, and the dirt is out.

"Yet Chipso is perfectly safe even for silks and woolens. It doesn't take the color out of anything. And it agrees with my hands. That is why I like Chipso so much for washing dishes, too."

Chipso is not adulterated with harsh, "dirt-cutting" ingredients contained in inferior soaps which gradually weaken fabrics and fade colors. Chipso is SOAPIER. It loosens dirt harmlessly with RICHER SUDS. That is why Chipso-washed clothes stay new-looking for years.

MRS. CHARLES C. FORSTER with her sons, BERNARD, ROBERT and KENNETH, photographed in their home at Dayton, Ky.

"It doesn't take hard rubbing, or boiling, with Chipso to make WHITE CLOTHES really white. You can see there is no yellowish, dingy look to this old blouse of Bernard's," says Mrs. Forster.

"This is the THIRD YEAR for Robert's green sweater," Mrs. Forster says. "Although it is washed almost every other week, Chipso has left the wool soft and pliant."

"Chipso keeps materials and colors like new! This green print dress has stood up wonderfully for THREE SUMMERS' WEAR."

"I can't begin to say how many times Kenneth's blue blouse has been washed in Chipso," his mother remarked. "It HAS NOT FADED at all."

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Chipso *makes clothes wear longer*

. . League

(Continued from Page 7)

ter should be determined, not exclusively by the great nations —who have no monopoly on unselfishness — but by the full membership, and in coöperation with America, the stamp of whose work is set on every article of the existing Covenant.

* * *

Instinctively, Americans avoid increasing political responsibility, yet we shirk no responsibilities in the way of economic expansion, as a thousand branch plants of American concerns outside our frontiers testify. Other great nations have their expanding industrial systems, all seeking new outlets in a rapidly shrinking world. How long can economic or political isolation be possible? The League is merely a new phase of world politics in harmony with the ever-contracting and unifying earth. The new world order is coming whether we will or no, bringing its responsibilities which we must eventually share.

If America holds aloof now, the process is simply delayed, probably at immense cost in human suffering with a temporary return to the ruthless use of force and brutality that were thought to have been buried in the past.

If America consents to take up at once her share of the responsibilities of the new order, it will bring to humanity new hope and faith that may well change the whole world outlook. With the new acquisition of prestige in the League in its hour of need—which will almost certainly be supplemented by the addition of Russia to the membership—the cause of much that is menacing today would be removed. The trend toward militant nationalism, largely the outcome of post-war mistakes, would gradually be deflected as the peoples realized the greater security in a truly representative world authority.

For the same reason, the uncompromising attitude of distrust of France and her allies, coming from excessive fears for the future, would subside into a more yielding attitude. This new prestige for the League it is in America's power to give.

Will the nation rise to this great act of faith?

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SECRET VAULT OF PRICELESS BOOKS
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. . Masterpieces

(Continued from Page 10)

few minutes of perusal, pays $600 for a diminutive French volume on horticulture.

Then, in the long, noiseless spaces between these soft-voiced transactions, Mr. Percy E. Lawler, the manager, who knows a very great deal about books—in "Books and Bidders," Dr. Rosenbach describes how he discovered Benjamin Franklin's account book, in an antique shop in Mount Holly—will show you things kept safe-hid under lock and key. From secret chambers, which are really fireproof safes, behind the paneling, he will bring you sheets of hand-ruled paper, every inch of which is covered by the clear, sloping handwriting of Robert Burns.

On the long, Jacobean table, Mr. Lawler will place before you bindings of the fifteenth century as fresh as when they were made, and he will murmur, "If a printer wants to do something artistic he has to go back to the old monks." He will show you the "Odyssey" and the "Æneid" in original leather covers, printed in Florence in 1488, with Greek type and hand-painted initials, the wee letters used to guide the rubricators still showing; a first edition of Æsop, dated 1480; Apuleius' "Golden Ass" published in Rome, in 1609; Poliphili's "Hypnerotomachia," printed in Venice in 1499, by Aldus Manutius. Of interest to Americans is the Indian Bible translated by John Eliot and printed in Cambridge, Mass., in 1663, dedicated "To the high and mighty Prince, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Most Dread Soveraign. ." and described as the "Propagation of the Gospel to these poor Barbarians in this (Ere-while) Unknown World."

There are Shakespeare folios with comment mentioning John Heminge and Henry Condell, who edited them; a huge, leather-bound volume of Dante's "La Divina Commedia," with Landino's commentary and illustrations by Baccio Baldwin, after the original designs of Botticelli; French manuscripts of the fifteenth century, their gold and scarlet, their ultramarine and vermilion, as bright and fresh as if newly applied.

There is George Washington's copy of Batty Langley's "New Principles of Gardening," with the owner's signature on the title page and a note saying, "Cost Sterlg. 15/-," as well as the date, 1760. It was probably used in laying out the grounds of Mount Vernon. On the walls hang letters written by Charles Dickens, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Benjamin Franklin.

But of all the delights in the galleries none can possibly exceed that of perusing the wee volumes already mentioned which comprised the mental and spiritual nourishment of early American children. "A Wedding Ring fit for the Finger," a tiny thing in brown leather, about four inches by two, written by one "William Secker, Preacher of the Gospel," gives directions "to those men that want Wives, how to choose them; and to those women that have Husbands, how to Use them." John Cotton's "Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes" asks the young reader, "What is your corrupt nature?" There are "Verses for Little Children" which declare:

> There is a dreadful fiery Hell,
> Where Wicked ones must always dwell . . .
> I must obey my Lord's Commands
> Do something with my little Hands.

A sermon by Increase Mather urges that it is "The Duty of Parents to Pray for their Children" and states, "It must be Confessed that the Children of Eminent Parents do sometimes prove very unlike to those from whom they are descended." There is "The History of the Holy Jesus," showing an illustration of the Wise Men in Puritan costume, gazing through telescopes at a shooting star.

The cultural requirements were not overlooked, for "The School of Good Manners," printed in New London in 1754, includes the following guidance to behavior at table:

> Ask not for anything but tarry till it be offered thee. . . Eat not too much, but moderately. . . Bite not they Bread, but break it, but not with slovingly Fingers, nor with the same wherewith thou takest up thy Meat. . . Throw not anything under the Table.

For many years one of the chief pleasures of Dr. Rosenbach has been the collecting of children's books, thus going back, over the innumerable adventures of his bibliographic career, including the discovery as a college student of the long-lost first edition of Dr. Samuel Johnson's famous Prologue, which David Garrick recited in Drury Lane Theatre in 1747, sold in the auction rooms at Henkels'; the later purchasing of manuscripts hidden for centuries in the Escorial in Spain; the obtaining of Grolier bindings, of medieval missals, of Gutenberg Bibles and Shakespeare folios, of the earliest issues of Cicero and Horace; to the very first bid he offered, when 11 years of age.

A frequent visitor at the bookshop of his uncle, Moses Polock, from whom he inherited the nucleus of his present collection, he heard that an illustrated edition of "Reynard the Fox" was to be included in the sale at the rooms of Stan V. Henkels, Philadelphia auctioneer. With but $10 in his pocket he attended the sale, and, fearful of losing the book, recklessly bid up to $24, at which price the item was proclaimed his. It was embarrassing to have to explain later to Mr. Henkels that he was "not exactly solvent," as he puts it, but the amused auctioneer arranged a budget plan whereby the "infant bibliophile" might clear his indebtedness in weekly sums from his pocket money.

Dr. Rosenbach, it is recorded, has purchased more libraries than any other book dealer in history. When he bought 300 rare volumes from Sir George Holford, because of the latter's desire for secrecy he carried them away in a butcher's wagon. It is to his lasting credit that the transaction remained a secret until after the passing of Sir George, when the library was to be sold and the absence of those books was discovered.

His chief occupation, he avers, is fishing, and he is very proud about a prize he won at Corson's Inlet, for catching a channel bass weighing 59 pounds.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

EDUARD BENES (pronounced benesh) was, along with President Masaryk, one of the founders of Czechoslovakia. His activities at Geneva, and as one of the organizers of the Little Entente, have won him a prominent place among the leading statesmen of Europe. He is famous for his energy and for his ability as a conciliator.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS has published several small volumes of poetry. She lives in Connecticut.

HELEN ARCHDALE has long been a leader in the woman's movement in Great Britain. She now lives in Geneva.

C. HARTLEY GRATTAN contributes frequent articles to American magazines and newspapers on Australian affairs. He has traveled in the Antipodes and is a constant student of Australian life.

WEBSTER J. MORSE is a sports writer on The Christian Science Monitor.

HENRY J. SOWERBY has been in journalistic work in America for the past fifteen years. Previous to that time, he was engaged in teaching in England, France and Germany.

WALTER S. JORDAN is the Monitor's staff photographer.

PEARL STRACHAN is a staff writer on the Monitor.

Stones of Carthage

Carthage, once the proud rival of Rome in trade and magnificent display of wealth, after being sacked became a quarry for Mediterranean stone masons. For centuries after the Punic city fell, squared stones were carried off in ships belonging to rising nations. It is said that the Cathedral of Pisa in Italy was built from masonry of the city that once ruled northern Africa. Traces are left of an amphitheater, baths, many of the main buildings and of the great vaulted reservoirs that were fed by an aqueduct 100 miles long.

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. . Australia

(Continued from Page 5)

tralized governmental structure, thus eliminating the need for compromise and trading, the conflict between state and federal authority, and all the evils of federation with which the American public is familiar. A centralized Commonwealth government might better enable true statesmanship to function. It would, as has cogently been argued, be in harmony with British legal precedents. This cannot be said of federation. The latter is largely based on American precedents, both in structure and legal interpretations.

Thirdly, the politicians can proceed by the road of ill-advised government to dissolution and allow the individual Australian states to solve their problems as best they may and in harmony with the necessities of their economics.

The first course is by far the most likely one in the immediate future. The move toward a centralized Commonwealth government has its partisans, but their triumph would seem to be doubtful, though they may exert more and more influence on actual practice and achieve their ends even though the old forms are retained. To a certain extent this is what has happened and is increasingly happening in the United States.

That the third course will be followed is highly unlikely, for while West Australia has posed the issue in a clear-cut fashion, its actual withdrawal from the Commonwealth is hardly to be expected. Having made a loud and emphatic protest, the West Australians are now fairly certain of the concessions necessary to them, and once these are granted it seems reasonable to suppose that they will be as overwhelmingly in favor of remaining in the federation as they now are of withdrawing from it.

In spite of its youth, it is inconceivable that the Australian Commonwealth will break up at the first really serious threat of secession any more than the United States collapsed in 1812 when New England threatened to leave the Union, in 1861, or on any other of the many occasions on which federation was challenged.

. . Camera

(Continued from Page 9)

results desired for the operator must be an efficient photographer to attain them. That the miniature camera is here to stay is not disputed; it is merely suggested that the amateur educate himself to the point where he actually will be benefited by the use of such costly equipment.

The majority of films taken by the amateur photographer are developed by commercial houses equipped to handle them in an efficient manner. But as the interest of the amateur grows he probably will wish to know something of the processing.

The film is carried through a developer which discloses the action of the light, the film is then rendered permanent through the use of a fixing bath and when washed and dried it is a negative ready for printing on paper, either by contact or by enlargement. There are two methods of development of the film, one in a tray in the dark room, the other in a special light-tight tank, in which the work may be done in daylight. Both methods have their advantages. It is generally conceded that highest quality of work is possible only when the photographer understands the treatment of the film after he has made the exposure.

Photography is not difficult in itself; it calls for some knowledge of the science of physics and of life. Whatever the amateur desires to gain from his interest in the subject is limited only by the amount of time and study he is willing to devote to it.

The question of cameras does not enter seriously into amateur photography for the beginner will be able to attain better results with an inexpensive instrument that he knows how to handle than he ever could with a costly, intricate equipment in which there are many factors for failure.

As he gradually absorbs the reasons for what he does, as light becomes something which he understands, and as posing, composition, exposures and all the other elements that go into the production of a pleasing picture assume their correct values, he will find that it becomes increasingly easier for him to produce pictures that are not only pleasing to him but that are acknowledged by experts to have those essential factors which make them a work of art.

Should he never develop further than the record stage, he will still find pleasure in the intimate associations which his pictures recall.

The photographs reproduced with this article were submitted in the Monitor Camera Club contest, and the people who made them each received $1 and a membership in the club.

For Racial Understanding

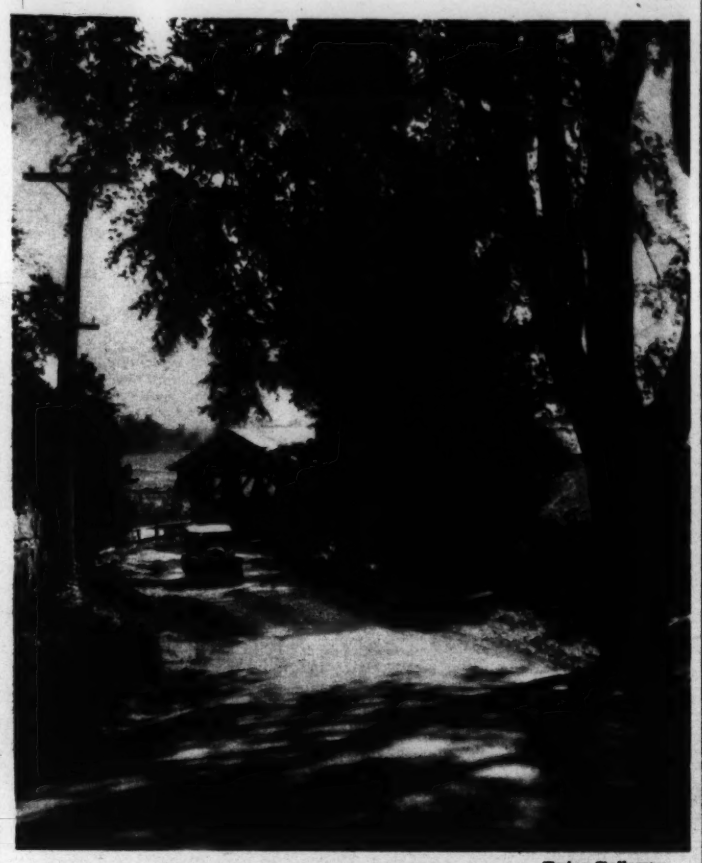
Better understanding of each other's aims and problems to improve relations between members of differing races is the object of a group of Lansing, Mich., young men and women. Five peoples—Negro, Grecian, Syrian, Italian, and American—are represented in the group's membership. Lansing Young People's Interracial Council was adopted as the name and plans to stage a series of programs depicting the virtues, characteristics, and accomplishments of their homelands were formulated.

First in this series was the "Negro in American History," attended by nearly 500 persons. Among the talented Negroes who appeared on the program were Mr. Willis F. Ward, famous track and football star of the University of Michigan; Dr. J. L. Leach, physician of Flint, Mich., and Mr. J. A. Craigen, attorney of Detroit, Mich.

Turks Aid Arts

To encourage literature and the arts in Turkey the cultural department of the Kemalist Party has decided to institute three prizes of £250 each, to be awarded annually for the best book of popular literature, the best work on Turkish history and the best work on Turkish folklore.

Summertime; Sunshine; Covered Bridge



Ewing Galloway

SCENE IN TOWN OF FRYEBURG, MAINE

These Overhead Structures Over the Smaller Streams of New England Are Fast Disappearing as Spans of Steel and Concrete Take Their Place.

ABC's Become a Language

IT'S as easy as A B C.

But the A B C is not easy any more. Even parents are ruffling their brows over the now complicated and unruly alphabet. Today, when in the company of other letters, A is no longer the same simple A. Nor is B just B. For the first and simplest lesson has doffed its simplicity. It is rapidly turning into a foreign language.

The United States did not start it. But the advent of NIRA, known, east of Maine, as the National Industrial Recovery Act, certainly encouraged it. For it turned the old proverb "one picture is worth a thousand words" into a new one—"three capital letters are worth at least a sentence."

Referring to common topics of conversation by means of letters made things considerably easier for Americans, but they are going to take a lot of learning abroad. NRA, CCC, AAA, FERA, keep Europeans puzzled. "O. K." is one of the few expressions they really know.

But European countries puzzle each other today with their "P.E.P.s" and their "F.I.A.s"—rather in the same way in which Europe was originally puzzled by the Russians.

Russia was one of the first countries to attract widespread attention by compressing names into pronounceable—or unpronounceable—symbols. AMTORG appeared as a substitute for loss of breath over six Slavonic words which were reputed to mean American and Russian Trading Company. The Russian secret police are generally referred to as the OGPU. NEP is the name given to the New Economic Policy.

* * *

To the west, in Germany, there has grown up a talent for "packed phrases," especially alluding to politics. H.S.D.A.P. means Herr Adolf Hitler's National Socialist German Workers. N.d.A. is the designation for the Government's plan for the care of the worker's leisure.

In Spain, political abbreviations have nearly gone too far. To call the Confederation Nacional de Trabajo the C.N.T. might be said to be a "Good Thing." To say U.G.T. instead of Union General de Trabajo could also be upheld as common sense. P.C. for the Communist Party is obvious. But, as a London paper recently remarked, as these parties are all "of the left," the crisis will come when they join as one combined front to form the C.N.T.U.G.T.P.C.

Labor in England is just called Labor. There are already, it appears, too many organizations like the T.U.C. (Trades Union Council) and the N.U.R. (National Union of Railwaymen) besides the Maxtonites, McGovernites, Socialists, Communists, and Mr. George Lansbury. Where Britain seems to score is in sport. The cricket of the Empire is largely ruled by the M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club), not to be confused with the M.C.C.C. (Middlesex County Cricket Club).

* * *

Perhaps the most famous British "syllable sentence" is DORA, whom the cartoons usually picture as a fussy old lady who enjoys stopping Englishmen from doing anything they desire to do. In reality the lady is the Defense Of the Realm Act, passed during the war to allow the Home Office powers to place any restrictions on the activities of the people provided they were in the public welfare.

Again, no one speaks of the British Broadcasting Corporation, except perhaps in Parliament. It is always the B.B.C. The radio comedian must not confuse this with B.B.B.C. when giving orders to the taxicab driver—unless he desires his turn to prove a real "knock out," for the B.B.B.C. is the British Board of Boxing Control. The British Industries Fair was advertised throughout the Empire by three letters—B.I.F. Royal Air Force is too long for civilians and flyers. So it becomes R.A.F. to civilians and flyers alike.

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